

The Columbian.

VOL 42.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 12, 1907.

NO. 35.

ADDING NEW ACCOUNTS

AT THE

Farmers National Bank.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$150,000.

We are constantly adding new accounts and our business is increasing at a very satisfactory rate. If you have not already opened an account with us, we invite you to do so now.

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

In Point of Business Success and Financial Strength this Bank Occupies Front Rank.

C. M. CREVELING, PRES. M. MILLESEN, CASHIER.

HARMAN NOTIFIED.

The Campaign Opens With a Great Gathering of Democracy.

AN AUSPICIOUS OPENING.

One of the most notable political gatherings ever held in Columbia county was that which gathered in Bloomsburg on Wednesday evening, the occasion being the notification of Hon. John G. Harman of his nomination by the Democrats as their candidate for the office of State Treasurer.

All day long prominent men arrived from all over the state, and nearly every member of the notification committee was present. Early in the evening the crowd began to gather, and by eight o'clock Main street near the Court House was thronged with several thousand people.

The two Bloomsburg bands were on hand, and later on the Berwick band appeared with a large delegation from that town, so there was music galore.

At 8.20 every seat in the Opera House was filled, the notification committee and other prominent Democrats occupying the stage. County chairman J. H. Mercer called the meeting to order, and announced that Col. John G. Freeze had been selected as Chairman of the meeting, and Geo. E. Elwell and William Leshar as secretaries. Col. Freeze assumed the chair and said:

Fellow Citizens:—

I will not take up any of the time of the distinguished gentlemen who are here to address you on the issues of the pending campaign. I will only beg leave to say, that we are assembled here, to ratify and rejoice over the nomination for the responsible office of State Treasurer, of a young man, a native of our County, born and bred among the democracy of the old "Star of the North" who has been already honored by you with an election, twice over, to the office of District Attorney, in which he never let a guilty man escape; and to a term in the Legislature of Pennsylvania in which he never cast a dishonest vote; and now to say to him "Well done good and faithful servant, come up higher!"

He then introduced Hon. William H. Berry, state treasurer, the man who discovered and first exposed the gigantic steal in the new Capitol building. Mr. Berry has been heard here several times, but never to better advantage than last night. His speech was calm and dignified and convincing, and when in closing he placed in the hands of Mr. Harman the slogan of the campaign, a law older than the christian civilization, "Thou shalt not steal" his climax was magnificent, and thrilled the audience. Mr. Berry was greeted with a prolonged ovation when he entered the hall, when he arose to speak, and at the close of his address.

The chairman then introduced Mr. Harman who was received with a tumultuous greeting. First applause, then more applause, until finally the entire audience arose to its feet and cheered him to the echo. It was a greeting of which a most worthy son of Columbia County could well be proud. The speech appears in full on another page of this paper.

The next speaker was Jeremiah S. Black of York, a grandson of Judge Jeremiah S. Black who was Buchanan's Attorney General and a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; and a son of Chauncy



JOHN G. HARMAN.

F. Black who was Lieutenant Governor during the term of Governor Pattison. Mr. Black made a strong and convincing argument in favor of having a member of the minority party on the board of Public Buildings and Grounds at Harrisburg, and this could be done by retaining a Democrat in the office of state treasurer.

The last speech of the evening was made by our popular and distinguished citizen and orator, Hon. Fred Ikeler. As he arose he was greeted with prolonged applause until he requested silence by a wave of his hand. Distinguished by his ability as a public speaker at the bar, in the halls of legislation, and on the lecture platform, his brief address was a gem in rhetoric and oratory and convincing argument. His fine personal presence, his resonant voice, his graceful gestures, are only adjuncts to the ability shown in the arrangement of the thoughts and the eloquent language used in expressing them. We regret that we cannot present his speech in full.

It was a great meeting. To Chairman J. H. Mercer and his assistants is due much praise for the admirable and complete arrangements that made the occasion an unbounded success.

WATERMELON PARTY.

The watermelon party given by W. S. Reed to the members of the Wheelmen Club last Thursday was an enjoyable event. Special cars were chartered on the trolley to Berwick, and they were all well filled. Music was furnished by C. P. Elwell's band, and at Berwick a number of pieces were played on the streets, and our boys were highly complimented upon their excellent playing.

After a forty minutes stay at Berwick the party returned to Columbia Park, and here trouble began. Eating watermelon and smashing hats were the principal occupations. The man who returned to Bloomsburg with an undemolished straw hat was lucky indeed. But as nearly everybody wore an old hat in anticipation of trouble, the financial damage was not great.

POPULAR HOTEL SOLD.

Ex-sheriff J. Boyd McHenry has sold his popular hostelry, the McHenry House at Benton, to Adam Mowrey, of Ricketts, and possession will be delivered next Monday. The house was built by Mr. McHenry about twenty-two years ago, and under his efficient management it has gained a wide reputation as one of the best hotels in the county. Mr. McHenry will continue to devote himself to farming and the lumber business.

On The Basis of

Careful and Conservative Management

The Bloomsburg National Bank

Invites Your Business.

3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits

WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier.

A. Z. SCHOCH, President.

ELK KILLED AT BILLMEYER'S.

Two-Year-Old Bull Had Neck Broken.

The Danville News says: Hon. Alexander Billmeyer had the misfortune on Friday to lose one of the finest of his herd of elk—a two-year-old bull—when the animal became entangled in the wire fence and broke his neck.

The animal which was killed was one that Mr. Billmeyer prized very highly. He still has left, however, of his bull elk, two 2-year-olds, a yearling, beside Jumbo and Job.

Several weeks ago when Job paid the penalty of fighting and conquering Jumbo, he was dehorned. Jumbo for a while allowed his rival to enjoy the fruits of victory, but as his big antlers came out of the "velvet" he started to make things lively for his dehorned conqueror, and was himself penned up.

After Jumbo had been put behind the bars Job began "running" the four younger bull elk. The younger bulls were all afraid of Job, and it took pretty lively hustling on their part to keep out of his way.

Friday morning the elk which was killed was standing near the wire fence, when Job approached from the rear. The younger bull did not notice Job until he was quite close, when he threw back his head and turning to flee at the same time, caught his horns in the wire netting and broke his neck.

This is the time of the year when the bull elk challenge each other. Night and day, at intervals of but a few minutes, they hurl their heads backward and forward. Job has now gotten over the humiliation of being dehorned, and is nearly as fierce as his big rival Jumbo. The ferocious animals, as they utter the sonorous intonations of their battle cry, are a truly wonderful sight.

FORMER SHERIFF LOSES SUIT.

In the trial of the suit of A. L. Fritz vs. Daniel Knorr, Pierce Zimmerman, John L. Kline, E. Yocum and S. R. Carl in court on Tuesday, the plaintiff recovered a verdict of \$500. The suit was brought against the former sheriff and his bondsmen to recover an auditor's fee in the distribution of funds arising from the sheriff's sale of the Catawissa Paper Mill. Sheriff Knorr allowed the money to be distributed by taking receipts without any of the money actually coming into his hands.

The plaintiff was represented by Fred Ikeler and N. U. Funk, and the defendants by John G. Harman. The only defense offered was that no money except the costs of the sale was ever paid to the sheriff. However, as he had returned that he had received the money, and made a deed to the purchaser, he was held responsible, and the case being submitted without argument, Judge Evans directed the jury to find in favor of the plaintiff.

ROSEMONT ELECTION.

At a meeting of the Rosemont Cemetery Company held on Monday night the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

John G. Freeze, President; E. P. Rinker, secretary; W. R. Ringrose, superintendent; C. A. Kleim, treasurer.

There was a time when Rosemont Cemetery was in a neglected condition, but under the present management it has been improved, enlarged, and beautified. Col. Freeze has devoted much time to putting its business affairs on a sound basis, and Superintendent Ringrose takes pride in keeping the grounds in fine condition.

DR. W. W. KIRKBY, DEAD.

Archdeacon First Episcopal Missionary in American Arctic Circle.

The Rev. Dr. William West Kirkby, archdeacon and formerly of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church at Rye, died last Thursday morning at his home, Rye Park, Rye-on-the-Sound, from typhoid pneumonia. He was ill only a few days. Archdeacon Kirkby had just celebrated his eightieth birthday, and it is supposed that his illness was brought on by a cold which he contracted on that occasion.

He was born in England and educated at Oxford. The first twenty-five years of his ministry was spent as a missionary in the Hudson Bay regions. He is said to have been the first missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church to penetrate the American Arctic Circle. He translated both the New Testament and the Book of Common Prayer into the language of the Indians and the Esquimaux.

In 1853 he was ordained deacon and priest by the Bishop of Rupert's Land. He was accompanied to the Hudson Bay region by his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Eleanor Wheatley, of Berkshire, England. During his stay in the arctic regions Dr. Kirkby was made archdeacon of Hudson Bay. In 1885 Dr. Kirkby, having come to New York, was made rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, after having spent a short time in Florida. After leaving St. Ann's, in 1887, he went to Rye as rector of Christ Church.

The Rye parish is one of the oldest and wealthiest in the United States, including in its membership many old New Yorkers. The parish was founded before the Revolution, and during the war one of its rectors, who was a pronounced Tory, was hanged by the Revolutionists and his body buried near the church. Dr. Kirkby resigned as rector two years ago on account of advancing age. He was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Worral. During his rectorship in Rye Dr. Kirkby cleared the church of debt, and, with the aid of his parishioners, put in a set of chimes, a memorial window, a \$10,000 organ and a \$10,000 reredos and altar. The memorial window, which cost \$50,000, was given by George W. Quintard, of New York, as a memorial to his brother, the late Bishop Charles Todd Quintard, of Tennessee. Dr. Kirkby leaves a wife, who is now blind on account of age, and five children. Of these two are rectors of the Episcopal Church and the third is married to an Episcopal clergyman. The children are Mrs. Percy Matthews, a widow, living in the South of England; Captain John B. Kirkby, of New Rochelle; the Rev. Henry Kirkby, assistant rector of St. James Church, at Madison avenue and 71st street; the Rev. David Kirkby, of Hamburg, N. J., and Mrs. Franklin T. Moore, wife of the rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, in The Bronx.

Dr. Kirkby was the father of Rev. David N. Kirkby who was rector of St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg, for nine years up to February 1904. He had visited here several times, and was well known, especially by the Episcopallians.

THE CONFAIR CASE.

George Confair recovered a verdict of \$4200 against the American Car & Foundry Co. in court on Tuesday. The plaintiff was injured by being knocked from a crane in the defendant's plant at Berwick in August 1904. His right leg was broken and he was otherwise injured.

CLOTHES

FROM THE SHOPS OF

THE WORLD'S BEST MAKERS.

We aim high in our selection of Men's Fall and Winter Suits. We get the best Suit productions from the shops of the World's best Makers.

We aim high in selection of cloths, linings and trimmings. Get the best possible Tailoring.

We sell Suits that make us friends—the profits come of themselves.

SUIT PRICES.

The lowest rung in the price ladder is \$8 to \$30. The greatest strength lies in the assortment at \$15, \$18 and \$20. At these prices we know from observation and from information given us by those who have examined Suits in other houses, that we can give you positively superior results in tailoring, appearance, style and quality.

Do not judge of the merits of a Suit, however, by any advertised price alone. Anybody can quote prices. It's the Suit at the price that tells the story.

BEN GIDDING

Clothier, Hatter and Haberdasher.
Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg.

Come in and see us,
we'll treat you right.

3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Time Deposits

At a meeting of representatives of the undersigned Banks of Bloomsburg, held July 1st, 1907, it was decided to allow interest on time deposits at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

Subject to the rules governing Savings or Interest bearing Deposits.

First National Bank
Farmers National Bank
Bloomsburg National Bank

RACE WAR IN VANCOUVER

Servants and Mill Hands
Stop Work to Aid Their
Countrymen.

CHINESE ALSO READY

Several Persons Injured in the Riots
Are in a Grave Condition—The
Situation Critical—Fifty Japanese
Stores Damaged in the Recent Out-
break.

Vancouver, Sept. 11.—With a gen-
eral strike of Chinese in progress,
organizing the hotels, restaurants,
and steamboat dining rooms, and
bringing to a standstill much of the
outdoor work, and the Asiatic quar-
ters filled with armed Orientals
ready to resist any further aggres-
sion, and possibly meditating retri-
als in kind, Vancouver is rapidly be-
coming the storm center of the Asiatic
question on the Pacific Coast.

Thousands of Japanese and Chinese
swarmed in the gunshops and
hardware stores and depleted the
stocks, the authorities forbidding
the sale of arms too late. The Jap-
anese are meeting in the open air,
their leaders being powerless to pre-
vent a gathering which, they recog-
nize, may have serious consequences.
Such is the situation consequent on
the riot, when a detachment from a
parade of 10,000 white men organ-
ized to protest against Oriental im-
migration swept through Chinatown and
Japtown, smashing every window
with an Asiatic name above it.

All the summer the feeling against
the Orientals has been growing. A
poll tax of \$500 keeps the Chinese
out, but treaty obligations compel the
admission of Japanese, and they have
been swarming in by shiploads from
Japan and Honolulu, following an
invasion by Sikhs and Hindus from
British India last winter.

Feeling reached a dangerous pitch,
a few weeks ago, when seven thou-
sand Japanese paraded the streets in
honor of Prince Fushimi, the home-
returning Envoy from the Mikado to
King Edward.

Organization against the Asiatics
was the immediate result, and the
anti-Asiatic league formed in the
Coast States of the United States
crossed the border and was welcomed
here.

Trouble was anticipated forthwith,
and when the league arranged a par-
ade which was to terminate at a
point from which the foreign quarters
were most accessible, it was recog-
nized that an outbreak was to be
expected. It was a very small crowd
of about twenty or thirty irrespon-
sibles that started the trouble and kept
it going.

GANS THE MASTER OF BRITT.

Californian Says His Arm is Broken
After Five Rounds.

San Francisco, Sept. 11.—Joe Gans
of Baltimore, the lightweight cham-
pion of the world, won a compara-
tively easy victory over James Britt,
the Californian pugilist, who recently
defeated Battling Nelson, at the ball
park here. For five rounds Gans
showed that he was easily the mas-
ter. He outpointed and outfought
Britt at all stages and when the bell
for the sixth round rang the Califor-
nian declined to go on, declaring
that his left arm had been broken by
coming in contact with Gans' elbow
in the preceding round. Referee
Jack Welsh, after examining Britt,
turned to Gans and said: "You
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CHINA WARNS JAPS TO QUIT.

Escaped Korean Soldiers Trying to
Incite Their Countrymen.

Tokio, Japan, Sept. 12.—The num-
ber of Chinese troops is increasing
daily in Kwanto the territory in
dispute between China and Japan.

The Chinese commander has warn-
ed the Japanese commander that he
must desist from any attempt at
administration and withdraw im-
mediately.

The situation is doubly critical, be-
cause of the presence of a few es-
caped Korean soldiers, who are trying
to incite the Koreans against the
small force of Japanese represent-
ing the Korean government authority.

Japanese reinforcements are pro-
ceeding to the territory.

Fifty Chinese laborers, recruited
for work on the Japanese govern-
ment railway, have been prevented
by the police from landing at Koba.

SPAIN'S ROYAL NURSERY.

Queen Victoria Planned Every De-
tail to Suit Her Own Ideas.

The rooms prepared in the palace
at Madrid for the young Prince Al-
fonso are the product of his mother's
planning in every detail. Queen Vic-
toria has had to yield to Spanish
prejudices in many matters, but in
preparing the nursery for her baby
she insisted on having her own way.
The suite is situated directly above
the Queen's bedroom and communi-
cates with her apartments by a pri-
vate staircase. It is on the sunny
side of the palace and it consists of
a day and a night nursery, a dining
room, bathroom, a dormitory for the
attendants and a work room.

Green and white are the colors of
the day nursery. On the walls is a
continuous series of animal pictures.
Among the peculiarities of this
room, which is to be the royal play-
room, is the fact that there is not
a sharp corner in it. Every angle
is rounded so that the stumbling of
the little feet may not result in cuts
and bruises.

Another feature is that the room
itself from floor to ceiling and every
article in it, except the delicately
rose tinted carpet of English manu-
facture, is washable. The windows
are protected without with ham-
mered iron gratings of antique design.

The night nursery is adorned with
three frescoes, "Morning," "Midday"
and "Night." The first shows a
baby awakening in a cradle flooded
with sunshine; the second a little
child eating; the third a little boy
saying his evening prayers by his
bed.

The furniture is of mahogany, lac-
quered white. A frieze of grotes-
que figures borders the walls.

Young Alfonso occupies the same
crib that his father and grandfather
slept in, but the Queen has had it re-
modelled. It used to be ornamented
with two high pillars which sup-
ported a canopy modelled on the
Spanish crown. From this heavy
draperies of lace flowed to the
ground.

The Queen has had pillars, canopy
and curtains removed. The court
says she was afraid of the crown's
falling and crushing the infant.
Most likely it was her modern ap-
preciation of free circulation of air about
the child that dictated the change.

All the rooms, though beautiful,
are simple. They are planned and
adorned in the child spirit. Queen
Victoria is something of a fresh air
fiend; she inherits it from her grand-
mother and namesake. The thor-
ough ventilation of the royal nursery
has been her special care and it is
said she has made sure of it to a
degree that fills her Spanish atten-
dants with wonder.

Hat to Wear With Any Gown.

Dame Fashion no longer demands
that the hat should correspond with
the gown to be a fitting finish to the
toilette's ensemble. Nowadays it is
distinctly the thing to wear a hat
which does not match the frock.
Some of the new hats might look
rakish if they were not so art-
istically trimmed, for quite a dash is
given to them by the way the brims



are partly turned up along the front.
It is also one of the latest ideas to
bind the brim with colored moire
silk borders, blue and green being
favorite shades.

The design pictured here is a dull
ecru mohair braid bound with dark
green and trimmed with big silk
moss roses and green foliage. Of
course there must not be to great a
contrast between the hat and the
gown but for neutral tinted frocks,
one can go the limit in vivid color-
ings, selecting sapphire, emerald and
the violent Chinese vermillions.

School For Girls.

It has remained for a French lady
—Madame Adolphe Brisson—to
found a university for the training
of the perfect woman. It is called
the University des Annales, and the
opinion of its founderess, Mme. Adol-
phe Brisson, is that it is "one of the
sanest and soundest institutions yet
devised for making women still more
womanly."

The Universite des Annales works
on original lines. In one class room
a group of pretty girls will study
poetic dressmaking and the art of
designing picturesque frocks. In the
lecture hall the students will be re-
galed with a lecture on "Woman's
Coquetry."

This novel curriculum, it is contend-
ed, will minimize the danger of the
sweet girl graduate developing into
the dreaded "blue-stocking."

On Rainy Washday.

If, when doing the family wash-
ing, it is a rainy day, rinse and
wring clothes as usual, shake them
out and leave in basket, putting tubs
and everything away. Then when the
sun comes out the clothes are all
ready for the line.

PASSING OF OLD MAIDS

WOMEN WITH RINGLETS AND
THEORIES SELDOM SEEN

Patents Are Realizing More and
More They Owe As Much to Their
Daughters As They Do to Their
Fampered Sons.

Old ladies and bachelors have gone
out of fashion. Prim, unmarried wo-
men with ringlets and theories have
ceased to exist. Old maids are dy-
ing out.

In a few years' time the typical old
maid of our youth will rarely be
seen, and a hundred years hence
she will probably be dead altogether.
Let us look at what constitutes the
present-day old maid. An unmar-
ried woman? Not a bit of it;
there are just as many "fidgety old
maids" to be found among married
women as among those who have
not entered the holy state.

Our population is such that a vast
number of women must always re-
main unmarried. There is not the
slightest disgrace in that. Indeed,
there is often honor, because it
shows a woman prefers to stand
alone rather than sell herself with-
out love to the highest bidder.

Formerly those unmarried women
were jeered at, sneered at—politely,
maybe, but nevertheless chaffed and
scoffed at, for being less attractive
than their sisters, less amiable than
their cousins, or less worthy than
their sisters-in-law.

The world was hard and cruel and
unjust upon the spinsters. Little
wonder then that they resented un-
pleasant remarks or cruel acts and
became querulous and sour, until
the fidgety, cantankerous old maid
stage was reached. What else could
they become?

Girls were brought up to feel that
they were not wanted in the world;
that they must always be thrust
aside for their brothers, whose edu-
cation swallowed all the family cash,
while the sisters were neglected, told
to find amusement in making their
own clothes on a few dollars a year
and to look out for the first eligible
man who came in their way, and
thus seek freedom for themselves
and give relief to their family by
selling themselves, body and soul,
to the first offer.

A cruel picture, but true, never-
theless. Many of these girls did not
secure the husbands they were
taught to look upon as a necessity,
and the natural result to an unbal-
anced and uneducated mind was dis-
appointment, which ultimately de-
veloped that sorely-too-be-pitied
class—the old maids.

Every year is altering the posi-
tion of women; they are emerging
like butterflies from the chrysalis,
and, although we folks are not like-
ly to live long enough to see them
on an equal footing with men in
all things, that day is approaching
rapidly, and our children and their
children will reap the reward of
the women pioneers.

The term "old maid" is now sel-
dom or never heard, the expression
"bachelor girl" has taken its place,
and many and happy are the bache-
lor girls in the country to-day with
their independence, their little
homes and their own well-arranged
lives.

Parents are realizing more and
more that they owe just as much to
their daughters as they do to their
sons, and their first act showing this
newly awakened feeling of respon-
sibility is that they are beginning to
educate the girls.

It is ridiculous for men to shake
their heads and say educated women
do not make the best wives and
mothers, for most undoubtedly they
shine pre-eminently in that line. We
have only to look at the biographies
of great men to learn how they owe
much of their success to the bless-
ing of a clever mother, with a well-
balanced mind and mental capacity.

Fools of women generally have
fools of sons, because so much de-
pends on early home training; and
even a clever father cannot often
overweigh an incapable mother's
faults. It is a well recognized fact
that great men seldom have great
sons; but, then, great men generally
marry women totally inferior to
them intellectually because they
have a pretty face or winning ways,
and their sons suffer accordingly.
There are exceptions, of course, as
in the case of the two Pittses, and
many of the men who have made
history have had no sons, just as
Julius Caesar, Michael Angelo or
George Washington; but, as a rule,
it is the clever, brilliant, well-edu-
cated women who have been the
mothers of the men who have as-
serted themselves in the world.

Therefore, let all women be bet-
ter educated than they have been.
They will make superior housewives
and more capable mothers, and the
vast army of women who must neces-
sarily remain spinsters will have
learned to occupy their time profit-
ably, and in more noble walks will
cease to tittle-tattle and gossip, will
not have time to become sour and
cantankerous, and so we shall bury
for all time the typical old maid.

Aids Jellying Process.

When you make jelly, do not pour
it into cold glasses, but heat the tum-
blers boiling hot; you will find this
aids the jellying process.

Improves the Chocolate.

One teaspoonful of strong coffee
added to the chocolate just before
serving greatly improves it.

PECULIAR MOTOR CAR.

Built for One Passenger Only and
Steered by Foot.

The illustration below shows a
new type of motor car that should in
the near future have many support-
ers. It is a foreign invention, and on
account of its peculiar construction
attracts attention immediately. In
size it is about as small as a motor
car can be made, there being seat-
ing capacity for only one passenger.
There is also a total absence of com-
plicated steering apparatus. The
operating motor is placed imme-
diately in front of the rider. One
lever is sufficient to regulate the
speed and is placed in close proximi-
ty to the seat. Probably the most
peculiar feature is the method of
steering. This is done by means of
the feet, very much like a young boy
would steer his express wagon. The
hands are at all times free, the rider
being able to enjoy a smoke with
pleasure. Other peculiar features
are the size of the wheels and the
height of the frame above the
ground.



When the Kaiser Travels.
Even when travelling the Kaiser
is at work, for being the chief of a
great nation he must keep the Gov-
ernment machine in motion, says the
Review of Reviews.
A large staff of Government offi-
cials accompanies him. A high offi-
cial from the Foreign Office attends
to the duties of foreign politics,
makes reports on the affairs of
state, receives the orders of the
sovereign and keeps up the commu-
nication between the Kaiser and the
Chancellor. Then there is a privy
councillor who takes dictations, de-
ciphers telegrams and transmits the
same. Besides, two adjutants ac-
company the suite.
For the very lively exchange of
messages between the Kaiser and
the Chancellor special arrangement
is made by the Imperial postal depart-
ment. Telegraphic messages must
be presented at once to the Kaiser.
When necessary to be deciphered a
postal official is in the nearest tele-
graph office to attend to this duty.
When the Kaiser is out hunting a
special messenger goes after him in
case urgent messages must be deliv-
ered. Even at a late hour in the
night the Kaiser has ordered that
regardless of his own convenience he
shall be awakened if important com-
munications arrive. In addition to
these telegraphic reports, mail mat-
ter, which arrives daily by courier,
must be answered; then, also, at-
tention must be given to the reports
of Ministers from other departments,
conferences must be held at all
times of the day, and long dictations
given in the study where the Kaiser
is stopping, be it on board of the
Hohenzollern or in his sleeper.

Added to this must be reckoned
the hours when he is working alone,
consisting of the reading of news-
paper clippings, the active corre-
spondence with his wife, from whom
he receives a daily letter, and the
correspondence with royalties or
friends.

Hunt for a Hangman.

The British army was once in
difficulties through the lack of a
hangman. Murder was committed
by a soldier in the Crimea, but no-
body could be found to carry out the
sentence of the court-martial.
It was announced that £20 and a
free discharge would be granted to
the man undertaking the task. At
last a man did volunteer. He was a
newcomer to the army.

On the night prior to the date
fixed for the execution they looked
up the hangman in a stable to keep
him safe. In the morning the party
at the gallows waited, but there was
no hangman. He had gone mad dur-
ing the night, or else he was now
simulating madness.

The officer in command turned to
one of his Captains with: "Captain,
you will have the goodness to hang
the prisoner!" The Captain changed
countenance, but he pulled himself
together, and appealed to the serge-
ants with: "Which of you will hang
this man?"
And to spare his Captain, one of the
men volunteered. He afterward had
the satisfaction of flogging the man
who had volunteered and failed.

Protective Colors of Animals.

I seek to trace a faint clue to the
connection between the protective
coloring and the mind in the intense
desire of the fox to remain concealed
and unseen. That this is a possible
theory we infer from the fact that a
blind animal does not change color.
Put a dozen minnows into an ordi-
nary white wash hand basin and they
will in a very short time be of a pale
color. If over one no change passes
we may be tolerably certain that it
is blind.—Dale's "The Fox."

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been
in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his per-
sonal supervision since its infancy.
All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but
Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of
Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Pare-
goric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It
contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic
substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms
and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind
Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation
and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the
Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 27 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Latest Letter Stamp.
A letter stamper has been invent-
ed by a Norwegian named Krag.



and has been introduced into the
German post office. It is driven by
electricity and can stamp 108,000
letters an hour. One man can stamp
1,800 in a minute.

Wild Geese on Migration.

At the end of March or during
the first week in April all the gray
geese in the Outer Hebrides collect
in one place before taking their de-
parture for their nesting haunts
within the Arctic Circle.

To estimate their number is im-
possible, and to behold this vast
concourse of geese is one of the
sights of a lifetime. The vast host of
birds stands packed together in a
huge phalanx till the king of the
graylegs starts the flight. As the old
leader ascends a hundred thousand
voices salute him, but none stir till
from overhead he gives the call for
his subjects to follow him.

Some fifty birds rise in the air and
follow him, and as they go gradually
assume the wedge-like formation,
with three single birds in a string at
the apex of the triangle, and in a
few minutes are out of sight. When
they have been fairly started the
king returns, and after a few min-
utes rest he rises into the air again
and the same process is gone through
before he leads off another batch.

Again and again he returns until
all are gone but 300 old veterans,
which rise to meet him in the air as
he flies back to them. Then, with
their sovereign at their head, they
also wing their way toward the pole,
not to return until the following
October.

MAGAZINE READERS

SUNSET MAGAZINE
beautifully illustrated, good stories
and articles about California and
all the Far West. \$1.50
a year

CAMERA CRAFT
devoted each month to the ar-
tistic reproduction of the best
work of amateur and professional
photographers. \$1.00
a year

ROAD OF A THOUSAND WONDERS
a book of 75 pages, containing
120 colored photographs of
picturesque spots in California
and Oregon. \$0.75

Total . . . \$3.25

All for . . . \$1.50

Add all orders to
SUNSET MAGAZINE
Pinal Building San Francisco

Do You Want to Know What You Swallow?

There is a growing sentiment in this
country in favor of medicines of known
composition. It is but natural that one
should have some interest in the com-
position of that which he or she is ex-
pected to swallow, whether it be food,
drug or medicine.

Recognizing this growing disposition
on the part of the public, and satisfied
that the fullest publicity can only add
to the well-earned reputation of his
medicines, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo,
N. Y., has "taken time by the fore-
lock," as it were, and is publishing
broadest list of all the ingredients
entering into his medicines, "Golden
Medical Discovery," the popular liver
invigorator, stomach tonic, blood-pur-
ifier and heart regulator; also of his
"Favorite Prescription" for weak, over-
worked, broken-down, nervous and
invalid women.

This bold and outspoken movement
on the part of Dr. Pierce, has by show-
ing exactly what his well-known medi-
cines are composed of completely dis-
armed all harping critics who have
heretofore unjustly attacked them. A
little pamphlet has been compiled,
from the standard medical authorities
of all the several schools of practice,
showing the strongest endorsements by
leading medical writers of the several
ingredients which enter into Dr.
Pierce's medicines. A copy of this
little book is mailed free to any one
desiring to learn more concerning the
valuable, native, medicinal plants
which enter into the composition of
Dr. Pierce's medicines. Address Dr.
Pierce as above.

Wigg—"Bones is very careful about
the training of his family, isn't he?"
Wagg—"Yes; he tries to bring up his
children in the way he should have
gone."

The Renewal of a Strain.

Vacation is over. Again the school
bell rings at morning and at noon,
again with tens of thousands the hard-
est kind of work has begun, the re-
newal of which is a mental and phys-
ical strain to all except the most rug-
ged. The little girl that a few days
ago had roses in her cheeks, and the
little boy whose lips were then so red
you would have insisted that they had
been "kissed by strawberries," have
already lost something of the appear-
ance of health. Now is a time when
many children should be given a tonic
which may avert much serious trouble,
and we know of no other so highly to
be recommended as Hood's Sarsaparilla,
which strengthens the nerves, perfects
digestion and assimilation, and aids
mental development by building up
the whole system.

A man may be level-headed and still
have no difficulty in getting a hat to
fit him.

Pure Blood is a Defense.

It means safety. A person whose
blood is in an impure and impover-
ished condition is in the greatest
danger of catching any infectious
or epidemic disease. Dr. Ken-
nedy's Favorite Remedy is the
mildest, safest and surest purifier of
the blood, thus striking at the root
of Kidney, Liver and Bladder dis-
eases. \$1.00 at all druggists.

A Positive CATARRH CURE

Ely's Cream Balm
is quickly absorbed.
Gives Relief at Once.
It cleanses, soothes
heals and protects
the diseased mem-
brane. It cures Cat-
arrh and drives
away a Cold in the
Head quickly. Re-
stores the Senses of
Taste and Smell. Full size 50 cts., at Drug-
gists or by mail; Trial Size 10 cts. by mail.
Ely Brothers, 56 Warren Street, New York.

FOR NOCTURNAL FIGHTING.

Rifle or Revolver Sights For Night Firing.

The importance of night attacks in war, made evident during the Boer war in South Africa, was still further emphasized in the recent campaign in Manchuria, and there is little doubt that such attacks will be a prominent feature of future wars.

The greater the accuracy and range of firearms the greater the necessity for approaching the enemy without being seen, and consequently the stronger the temptation to make night attacks.

The two great objections to night attacks have been, first, the danger of mistaking the road or attacking the wrong point of the enemy's line, and the confusion usually accompanying such attacks, due to uncertainties of all kinds; secondly, the inability to deliver aimed fire in the attack, because the sights cannot be used in the dark and it is often impossible even to see the enemy.

The Japanese have shown that night attacks can be made without confusion if troops are properly trained to this work.

The question of aimed fire is therefore the only one remaining to be solved, and it seems that the Allgemeine Waffentechnische Gesellschaft in Berlin has solved even this satisfactorily in its new invention, called the noctoscope.

It is really not a sight in the ordinary sense at all, and yet it is a very excellent sight in a more general sense, inasmuch as it serves to aim firearms very accurately as far as its radius of action extends.

The apparatus is very simple and consists of a short cylinder (attached to the under side of the barrel of a revolver or of automatic pistol) containing an incandescent lamp, a reflector and a lens, so arranged that by bringing the lamp into action a cone of light is thrown out to the front of the bore or muzzle of the firearm.

The arrangement of the parts and the action of the noctoscope are very ingeniously contrived. The incandescent lamp itself is the most interesting part. It consists of two filaments in planes perpendicular to each other; one, an outer, larger and higher filament, in the vertical plane of fire of the firearm; the other, an inner, smaller and lower filament, in a vertical plane perpendicular to the first. The object of this arrangement will appear below.

A dry battery carried in the pocket is used to furnish the current for this electric light. The reflector is in the rear of the incandescent lamp and reflects the light to the front to illuminate the object or point to be fired on.

Of course, this firing is only applicable at comparatively short range, where point blank firing is required. The apparatus is at present available only up to 40 or 50 yards range, but even this will be very useful in night attacks, in which close approach to the enemy without discovery has been successfully done, and indeed night attacks are very generally close range attacks.

But improvements are in progress, and it is hoped to increase the range very greatly in the near future. An improved form of lens is to be used to throw the cone of light further to the front and an elevating arc is to be attached to the side of the apparatus (properly illuminated by the little lamp, of course) for giving the elevation corresponding to the range.

The filaments of the lamp if made of carbon would be broken by the shocks of discharge after firing a few rounds, consequently they are made of metallic threads, which will enable a Mandler automatic pistol, for example, to endure from twenty to forty shots without breaking.

The light thrown to the front does not offer a good target to the enemy, as would appear to be the case. Indeed, actual test has shown that it is very difficult to aim at the light, and the glare protects the man behind it. Moreover, the firearms can be held over the head or to one side and thus avoid all danger to the man using it, and yet his aim will not be disturbed since he has merely to put the illuminated cross on the part of the enemy to be hit and fire.

The cone of the apparatus complete is about \$15, and it can be applied to any firearm.

Other uses for this apparatus readily suggest themselves. Its usefulness on outposts and in night reconnaissance, as well as by the police, etc., is evident.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Convalescents need a large amount of nourishment in easily digested form.

Scott's Emulsion is powerful nourishment—highly concentrated.

It makes bone, blood and muscle without putting any tax on the digestion.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND \$1.00.

DESERT MINERS' ETIQUETTE

Never Ask Where Man's Claims or Secret Water Holes Are.

"Never ask a man anything about his mine; he won't tell you if you do. It isn't etiquette to ask such questions on the desert."

Thus spoke J. Heineman, late of Beatty, an old timer in Death Valley and the desert.

"You see, when one miner meets another on the desert they stop, talk and pass pleasantries. One will ask the other how he's getting along and he will say 'good' or 'hard luck,' but that's about all. Neither asks for details or where the other has his claims located. If any man wants you to know he'll tell you without being asked. If not he won't tell you if you do ask."

"The fact is that if a man has a great body of low grade ore that he must have a force of men to work and ship to the smelters he must record it. But if he has a rich spot with free gold easily handled it is not necessary, and many times one doesn't care to have the world know about it and have everybody coming to dig all around. It often leads to troubles and litigation, jumping and all that sort of thing."

"If a property is in the mountains it is more necessary to record it for it is easier found. A man can be followed in the mountains, but never out on the desert. I would like to see the man who could follow me on the desert if I don't want him to. I'll give him a chase that will make him very sick of his job. Of course in such cases a claim is never left unguarded if any one should stumble upon it by accident. In such cases possession will be nine points of the law."

"This is so not only about mines, but also about private secret water holes. You know some of these give so little water that once known to the general public they would be of no use to those who went to big trouble finding them or to any one else very soon, so they never tell. Let one who has such a place hidden find one in need he will share his water, and, if necessary he will go and bring back a supply, but the other fellow doesn't know where it comes from. That's the finder's secret."

"Of course there are public watering places, especially along the stage routes. Some of the wells have been dug by individuals or companies who sell water. Lots of money has been expended in this way. The water problem is indeed a serious one on the desert."

"At some of the camps water is hauled by team and sells for as high as \$9 a barrel. People who don't know think that is a terrible price, but it really leaves a very small profit for the long haul and the time lost and feed of teams. Often much of the water with which one starts is used up by the horses."

FREAK FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.
Plans to Win Readers That Failed to Prolong the Enterprises.

A French magazine writer, who looking into the subject of freak newspapers, thinks that one of the most remarkable of these was the *Luminaria*, published in Madrid. The ink with which it was printed contained a small percentage of phosphorus, so that the letters were visible in the dark. Next after this he finds remarkable the case of the *Regal*, printed with an ink guaranteed non-poisonous on thin sheets of dough. After absorbing all the information the sheet contained, one could eat it, thus deriving from it nourishment for mind and body.

The publisher of a new Parisian journal, *Le Bien Etre*, promised to all subscribers for forty consecutive years a pension and free burial. In spite of the inducement, subscribers were so few that the paper died in a month. It was followed shortly after by a paper called *La Monnaie*, the handkerchief. It was printed on paper such as the so-called Japanese napkins are made of, and might be used in the case the reader forgot or lost his handkerchief. It did not last long.

At two different French seaside resorts newspapers called the *Courier des Baigneurs* ("Bather's Courier") and *La Naivade*, which doesn't need translation, were printed on waterproof paper. The inducement was that the bather could take his paper into the sea with him and read it while he enjoyed his bath.

The climax of utility seems to be reached in Norway, where some of the newspapers use so tough a quality of paper that it can be cut into strips and twisted into serviceable rope when the news is all read.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of *Castoria*.

NATURAL DETECTIVE FORCE.

Why Man Who Commits Crime in Alaska Cannot Escape.

"We have a better detective force in the cold country than there is in the States," says Gov. H. P. Hoggart of Alaska, in the Washington Post.

"That detective force is nature. When a man commits a crime in the States he has many places to hide, and he often manages to evade the authorities forever. If one of our people who does something wrong believes the climate of some other country will better suit his health and he makes for that country he undertakes the impossible. All we have to do is to sit and wait. There is only one way out of Alaska, and that is by coming to the coast, and when the criminal comes to the coast he is sure to be caught."

"So well has the United States Signal Corps done its work in Alaska that we have a telegraph line to every mining camp of importance, and when a man takes leg bail all there is to do is to telegraph to the coast towns, and the authorities wait for the man. It would be impossible for the poor fellow to try to get away by any other route than the coast, because he would never live to relate his experience."

"On the other side of the coast range of mountains are vast plains, stretching for many hundreds of miles, wholly uninhabited. On account of the haste with which criminals generally leave there is no time in which to provide an adequate outfit, if such a thing were possible."

"But it is seldom that it is necessary to make use of this natural detective force to track wrongdoers. I will venture to say that there is no country in the world where the people are as orderly as they are in Alaska. All the tales of lawlessness of the mining camps of the forty-niners are not repeated in Alaska. From the very first the people have been orderly, and they make it no uncomfortable for the criminal who comes among them that he is glad to leave."

To Avoid Nearsightedness.
Theoretically, the guard for the eyes shown in the illustration presents a very good idea. Whether its use is practical is an open question. It is well known that children as a rule are inclined, while reading, to hold the book too close to the eyes. This habit is still more marked in writing than reading, and, in time, undoubtedly is responsible for nearsightedness. Statisticians claim that



the poor eyesight prevalent among children of all countries can be attributed to this cause. A German has designed this guard especially to prevent holding the head too low while reading or writing. It is simply a wire framework which can be easily clamped to the book. The position of the upper bar does not obscure the view in the least, but a child would experience difficulty in inserting the head in the frame. The idea is at all events a commendable one, and, if not practical in this form, is certainly so in another.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL

FOR PILES, ONE APPLICATION BRINGS RELIEF. SAMPLE MAILED FREE.

At Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork and other causes. Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy. \$1 per vial, or special package for serious cases, \$3. Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.
Humphreys' Med. Co., William & John Sts., N. Y.

THE COMING SEASON'S GOWNS.

Japanese Influence to be Felt on Every Line of Fashion.

Unless one is in close counsel with the mysterious beings who formulate our fashions, it is practically impossible to definitely foresee two or three months ahead what will be worn in a coming season. The dear public has a little way sometimes of disregarding the commands of the arbiters of styles and often manufacturers or dressmakers' decisions will be utterly disregarded from some "dark horse" of fashion—which, by the way is ridden to death. Some of the best modistes of Paris show Japanese effects in their very latest models, which, to say the least, does not point to their speedy demise.

Some of the most advanced French modistes are narrowing the skirts round the bottom and making them cling closely to the figure below the hips in a way decidedly reminiscent of the old sheath-like models that lent to a slender woman sinuous grace and made a fat one appear 10 times more fat.



The first illustration is a dainty arrangement of sheer silk gauze, laid in fine tucks for the deep yoke front and back. The distinguishing feature of the decorative scheme is the combination of cretonne medallions and squares of fluted lace. This trimming forms a deep border running around the figure and appear in the center of the fish of soft white satin. The sleeves of fine all-over embroidered batiste and fittingly finished with straps of cretonne and lace. The fish is cut off very square below the waistline and connected with a large satin bow, with fringed ends.

As a decorative feature cretonne certainly stands in accepted prominence among the ultra-French styles. As a finish to set off to the open mesh laces it is immensely sympathetic, the floral pattern for the purpose, being cut out and worked on to the ground of the lace with button-hole stitch or some other simple embroidery.



Quite a stunning frock is shown in the second illustration carried out in French voile mounted over pale green silk. The voile is of the luscious modere brown tint and just open meshed enough to allow the shimmering green tulle to show through. The model is of French origin and as a finish for the bottom of the princess skirt a simple pattern of embroidery is used, the work being done with heavy brown silk floss with dashes of pale green here and there. Below this the skirt has a fold trimming of brown panne velvet.

Pale green asserts itself more boldly in the decorative scheme of the bodice, however, being combined with brown embroidery to form the vest above which appears a yoke of handsome Valenciennes lace. The vest is a semi-independent Empire affair, hanging over the top of the skirt with a binding of brown panne. The sleeves match the yoke and straps of brown voile embroidered in brown pale green and silver are draped over the shoulder and arranged in border effect beyond the vest and yoke.

The little miss wear a charming tailored coat of heavy white tulle trimmed with its material, eked out with large decorative buttons.

Works Both Ways.

If you are disappointed in your husband after you are married, remember that it is just possible he is quite as much disappointed in you. Human nature is faulty, and it is well to bear in mind that there is usually blame attached to both sides, and that what we all have to do is to make the best of one another as we are, rather than lament that others are not perfect.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad.

SCHEDULE 20, FEBRUARY 25, 1906

Trains leave EAST BLOOMSBURG as follows:
For Nesquehanna and Wilkes-Barre, 7:50, 10:46 a. m., 2:15 (4:25 Nesquehanna only), 6:50 p. m. week-days.
For Catawissa and Sunbury, 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:21 p. m. week-days; Sundays 4:07 p. m.
For Pottsville and Schuylkill, 8:25 a. m., 4:07 p. m. week-days.
For Pottsville, Reading and Philadelphia, 7:50 a. m., 4:35 p. m. week-days.
For Hazleton, 7:50 10:46 a. m., 4:35, 6:50 p. m. week-days.
For Lewisburg, Milton, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Tenono, and Ridgway 11:47 a. m. week-days; Lock Haven only, 8:30 a. m., 4:07 p. m.; for Williamsport and intermediate stations, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week-days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.
For Belvidere, Tyrone, Phillipsburg, and Clearfield, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days.
For Harrisburg and intermediate stations, 8:25, 11:47 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week-days; 4:07 p. m. Sundays.
For Philadelphia (via Harrisburg), Baltimore and Washington, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days; 4:07 p. m. week-days.
For Pittsburgh (via Harrisburg), 8:25 a. m., 4:07, 7:25 p. m. week-days; 1:07 daily; via Lewisburg Junction, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days; via Lock Haven, 8:25, 11:47 a. m. week-days.
For further information apply to Ticket Agents.
W. W. ATTERBURY, J. R. WOOD, General Manager, Passenger Traffic Mgr.
G. W. ROYD, General Passenger Agent

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILWAY.

In effect Nov. 1, 1904.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays, 7:27 via West Milton; 11:30 a. m. via East, Mahanoy; 3:29 p. m. via West Milton.
For Williamsport, weekdays, 7:27 a. m. 5:29 p. m.
For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7:27 a. m. 5:29 p. m.
For Catawissa weekdays, 7:27, 11:28 a. m. 12:30, 5:30 p. m.
For Rupert weekdays, 7:27, 11:28 a. m. 12:30, 5:30 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG:
Leave New York via Philadelphia 9:05 a. m., and via Easton 9:08 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia 10:15 a. m.
Leave Reading 12:15 p. m.
Leave Pottsville 12:45 p. m.
Leave Tamaqua 4:49 p. m.
Leave Williamsport weekdays 10:06 a. m., 4:30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa weekdays, 6:36, 8:20 a. m. 1:22, 3:14 p. m.
Leave Rupert, weekdays, 6:44, 8:28, 11:40 a. m. 1:38, 3:40, 6:21 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R. R.
From Chestnut Street Ferry.
For South St. see timetables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.
ATLANTIC CITY. ATLANTIC CITY, CAPE MAY AND OCEAN CITY.
7:30 a. m. Lel. 4:00 p. m. Exp. (60 Minutes) 8:50 a. m. Exp. 5:00 p. m. Exp. 7:35 p. m. Exp. SUNDAYS.
ATLANTIC CITY. ATLANTIC CITY, CAPE MAY AND OCEAN CITY.
8:30 a. m. Lel. 5:00 p. m. Lel. 7:15 p. m. Exp. 8:45 a. m. Exp.

Detailed time tables at ticket offices, 13th and Chestnut Sts., 534 Chestnut St., 1005 Chestnut St., South 3rd St., 3962 Market St., and at Stations.
Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
A. T. DICE, EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Supt. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Columbia & Montour El. Ry.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT

June 1, 1904, and until further notice.

Cars leave Bloom for Espy, Almedia, Lime Ridge, Berwick and intermediate points as follows:

A. M. 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, (9:40) 10:20 (11:00).

Leaving depart from Berwick one hour from time as given above, commencing at 6:00 a. m.

Leave Bloom for Catawissa A. M. 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40.

P. M. 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:20, (11:00).

Cars returning depart from Catawissa 20 minutes from time as given above.

First car leaves Market Square for Berwick on Sundays at 7:00 a. m.

First car for Catawissa Sundays 7:00 a. m. First car from Berwick for Bloom Sundays leaves at 8:00 a. m.

First car leaves Catawissa Sunday 8:30 a. m.

From Power House. Saturday night only. P. R. R. Connection.

WM. TERWILLIGER, Superintendent.

THE POSTAL \$25.00 TYPEWRITER

A Few Excelling Features

First-class in material and workmanship. Uses universal key board—writes 84 characters.

Simple construction—Fewest parts. Alignment positive and permanent.

Extra great manifold power. Unexcelled for mimeograph stencil cutting.

Inked by ribbon, as in \$100 machine. Visible writing—no carriage to lift.

Style of type changed if desired in few seconds.

Light, easily carried—weighs only 10½ pounds.

The lowest priced practical typewriter.

Every machine fully guaranteed. Why pay \$100 for a typewriter when the Postal, which will do just the same work as well, as easily and as quickly will cost you only \$25.

Why tie up that \$75 where you derive no benefit from it? This machine can be seen at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Postal Typewriter Company, Norwalk Conn.

LACKAWANNA Railroad.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In Effect March 1st, 1904.

EAST.
STATIONS. A. M. P. M. P. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND... 6:45 11:00 1:50 5:15
Camden... 6:55 11:10 2:00 5:25
Dallville... 7:05 11:20 2:10 5:35
Catawissa... 7:15 11:30 2:20 5:45
Rupert... 7:25 11:40 2:30 5:55
Bloomsb... 7:35 11:50 2:40 6:05
Line Ridge... 7:45 12:00 2:50 6:15
Willow Grove... 7:55 12:10 3:00 6:25
Berwick... 8:05 12:20 3:10 6:35
Beach Haven... 8:15 12:30 3:20 6:45
Hick's Ferry... 8:25 12:40 3:30 6:55
Shick's Ferry... 8:35 12:50 3:40 7:05
Huntlock... 8:45 13:00 3:50 7:15
Nanticoke... 8:55 13:10 4:00 7:25
Avalanche... 9:05 13:20 4:10 7:35
Plymouth Junction... 9:15 13:30 4:20 7:45
Plymouth Junction... 9:25 13:40 4:30 7:55
Kingsport... 9:35 13:50 4:40 8:05
Luzerne... 9:45 14:00 4:50 8:15
Forty Fort... 9:55 14:10 5:00 8:25
Scranton... 10:05 14:20 5:10 8:35
Scranton... 10:15 14:30 5:20 8:45
West Pittston... 10:25 14:40 5:30 8:55
Susquehanna Ave... 10:35 14:50 5:40 9:05
Pittston... 10:45 15:00 5:50 9:15
Durham... 10:55 15:10 6:00 9:25
Old Forge... 11:05 15:20 6:10 9:35
Taylor... 11:15 15:30 6:20 9:45
Scranton... 11:25 15:40 6:30 9:55

WEST.
STATIONS. A. M. P. M. P. M.
Scranton... 6:35 10:30 1:55 6:40
Taylor... 6:45 10:40 2:05 6:50
Old Forge... 6:55 10:50 2:15 7:00
Durham... 7:05 11:00 2:25 7:10
Pittston... 7:15 11:10 2:35 7:20
Susquehanna Ave... 7:25 11:20 2:45 7:30
West Pittston... 7:35 11:30 2:55 7:40
Wilmington... 7:45 11:40 3:05 7:50
Kingsport... 7:55 11:50 3:15 8:00
Luzerne... 8:05 12:00 3:25 8:10
Forty Fort... 8:15 12:10 3:35 8:20
Plymouth Junction... 8:25 12:20 3:45 8:30
Plymouth Junction... 8:35 12:30 3:55 8:40
Nanticoke... 8:45 12:40 4:05 8:50
Shick's Ferry... 8:55 12:50 4:15 9:00
Hick's Ferry... 9:05 13:00 4:25 9:10
Beach Haven... 9:15 13:10 4:35 9:20
Berwick... 9:25 13:20 4:45 9:30
Willow Grove... 9:35 13:30 4:55 9:40
Line Ridge... 9:45 13:40 5:05 9:50
Berwick... 9:55 13:50 5:15 10:00
Rupert... 10:05 14:00 5:25 10:10
Catawissa... 10:15 14:10 5:35 10:20
Danville... 10:25 14:20 5:45 10:30
Camden... 10:35 14:30 5:55 10:40
Northumberland... 10:45 14:40 6:05 10:50

Daily. Daily except Sunday. Stops on signal or notice to conductors.
E. M. RINE, T. W. LEE, Supt. Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Bloomsb & Sullivan Railroad.

Taking Effect May 1st 1906, 12:05 a. m.

NORTHWARD.

A. M. P. M. P. M. A. M.
Bloomsb D L & W... 9:00 2:37 6:15 6:09
Bloomsb P & R... 9:05 2:42 6:20 6:14
Bloomsb Main St... 9:10 2:47 6:25 6:19
Paper Mill... 9:15 2:52 6:30 6:24
Light Street... 9:20 2:57 6:35 6:29
Orangeville... 9:25 3:02 6:40 6:34
Forks... 9:30 3:07 6:45 6:39
Zaner... 9:35 3:12 6:50 6:44
Shick's Ferry... 9:40 3:17 6:55 6:49
Berwick... 9:45 3:22 7:00 6:54
Benton... 9:50 3:27 7:05 6:59
Edson... 9:55 3:32 7:10 7:04
Coles Creek... 10:00 3:37 7:15 7:09
Laubach... 10:05 3:42 7:20 7:14
Grass Mere Park... 10:10 3:47 7:25 7:19
Central... 10:15 3:52 7:30 7:24
Jamison City... 10:20 3:57 7:35 7:29

SOUTHWARD.

A. M. A. M. P. M. A. M. A. M.
Jamison City... 5:50 10:48 4:35 7:00 11:30
Central... 5:55 10:53 4:40 7:05 11:35
Grass Mere Park... 6:00 10:58 4:45 7:10 11:40
Laubach... 6:05 11:03 4:50 7:15 11:45
Coles Creek... 6:10 11:08 4:55 7:20 11:50
Edson... 6:15 11:13 5:00 7:25 11:55
Benton... 6:20 11:18 5:05 7:30 12:00
Shick's Ferry... 6:25 11:23 5:10 7:35 12:05
Zaner... 6:30 11:28 5:15 7:40

STRONGEST BANK IN THE COUNTY

Capital
\$100,000Undivided Profits
\$30,000Surplus
\$150,000.First National Bank,
OF BLOOMSBURG, PA.

3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Savings Deposits

OFFICERS:

E. W. M. Low, President.
E. B. Tustin, Vice President.J. M. Staver, Vice President.
E. F. Carpenter, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

E. W. M. Low,
E. B. Tustin,
J. M. Staver,F. G. Yorks,
S. C. Crensy,
M. I. Low,Frank Ikeler,
Geo. S. Robbins,
Louis Gross,Joseph Ratti,
S. C. Crensy,
H. V. Hower.THE COLUMBIAN.
ESTABLISHED 1866.

THE COLUMBIAN DEMOCRAT.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12, 1907

MR. HARMAN NOTIFIED

Democratic Candidate for
State Treasurer Officially
Advised of the Honor.

Splendid Meeting of Democrats

Confidence in the Coming Victory
the Feature of the Great Event—
Berry, Black, Harman and Ikeler
Make Eloquent Speeches—The
Campaign Opened Auspiciously.

(Special Dispatch)

BloomSBurg, Pa., Sept. 11, '07.
The meeting to notify Hon. John G. Harman of his nomination by the Democratic State convention for the office of State Treasurer was held here this evening and it was an epoch in the political history of Columbia county. Mr. Harman was born and brought up in this town and it can be said that every man, woman and child is his friend. He is easily the leading lawyer at the bar; his splendid professional success has not changed him from the good natured, manly fellow that he was when his father was a mechanic and one of the industrial establishments of the community.

It is within the limits of conservatism to say that John G. Harman is the most popular professional man in Bloomsburg and one would take no great hazard in adding that he is the most admired citizen of this community. This was abundantly demonstrated by the meeting to-night for every man in attendance acted as if the honor bestowed on Harman there was a concealed compliment to the town and county. There was a practical suspension of business, the streets were crowded, the buildings were decorated and the people were in festive mood. The fine theatre in which the meeting was held couldn't have held a fraction of those who came from all sections of the county to participate in the ceremonies. But as many as could got in and cheered to the echo the eloquence of State Treasurer Berry, who delivered the notification speech and his successor in office John G. Harman, who responded.

There was something about the meeting to-night, indefinable, possibly, but palpable, which marked it as a peculiarly auspicious political event. Besides Berry and Harman, the present and prospective State Treasurer, the speakers were Jere S. Black of York and Fred T. Ikeler of this town. What memories of great achievements in politics and in jurisprudence these names arouse? Jere Black, the living image of his distinguished grandfather is scarcely less eloquent than that great jurist and statesman and Fred Ikeler is even more an orator than his father, who graced the bench of this county during nearly a full term of service when he "died in harness," so to speak. But the enthusiasm was more impressive than the eloquence. The people were the spirit of the occasion. The thousands who came from east, west, north and south of Columbia county made the event.

Mr. Harman's speech follows: Mr. Berry and Gentlemen of the Committee:

In accepting the nomination of which you, as the representatives of the late Democratic Convention, have come to officially advise me, I do so with some degree of personal satisfaction, but with a larger degree of pride and pleasure do I appreciate the honor from the fact that the great party which you represent saw fit to come to my native county of Columbia for its candidate to lead the fight for a continuation of the magnificent work just begun in this state by that sturdy and sterling citizen and official, William H. Berry. And from the fact that I have never asked but that I have received political endorsement from the people of my county I feel that I have the right to thank you in their behalf, as well as for myself, for the honor thus conferred.

I accept it too, with a profound sense of its responsibilities. Were I

to consult my personal comfort, the arduous labor of a campaign would not appeal to me. But having been unanimously called by a party capable of polling upwards of half a million votes, at a time when the value to the Commonwealth of a free and independent exercise of the right of suffrage was never more thoroughly demonstrated than in the results flowing from the last election for this office, no man has a right to shrink a call to duty such as this.

In a brief and informal acceptance made on the day of my nomination, I stated I was in hearty accord with the principles contained in the platform adopted. I repeat it here. As the official utterance of a party in convention assembled it is a declaration of principles to the support of which every follower of the party can safely, and without the sacrifice of conscience or respect, subscribe. It is more than that. Its principles are a safe harbor for every man, woman or child of this plundered Commonwealth who earnestly seeks and desires a remedy for the conditions in this state which have attracted the adverse criticism of the press of the United States, and compelled even the party in power to cry out against.

Issues of the Campaign.
More issues, alone for political purposes, are not lacking on which to wage a campaign. If all the electors of this State heretofore should have been of one mind politically, sufficient justification for our platform coming into existence could be found in the single instance of the loot of the public treasury in the erection of a capitol building which instead of being, as was hoped, our pride, has become our shame. And yet my friends, the result to be attained in this election is more than a matter of mere party success. It means more to me as a citizen than my mere elevation to office. Should that follow it is but secondary. It means more to the people than a mere triumph of numerical strength between contending political forces. That is often the greatest calamity that can overcome a community or a state. But this election will determine whether we shall continue to keep the State Treasury out of politics, and beyond the reach of the political brigands who for years exploited it for their personal advantage and gain, or whether we shall restore the conditions which made possible our disgrace in the most monumental steal of modern history.

Happily the Democratic party is not so poor in issues that it must steeze upon a single instance of dereliction of duty as its excuse for challenging the right of the opposing party to control the public treasury. Nor will it be driven from the fight upon the simple promise of a candidate for that office, backed by his party's platform, to punish official wrongdoing in that connection. We can turn the pages of history for forty years and show the record of Republican control of the office of State Treasurer to be a history, in many instances, of broken lives, and fortunes, and of self-slaughter. We can instance looted banks and trace the trail of political connection therewith from Allegheny to New Mexico. We can turn from this unpleasant canvas and show an aroused and outraged people regardless of political affiliation placing in that office for the first time in upwards of thirty years, a follower of another faith than that of his predecessors, with the result that a condition undreamed of was unearched in the Treasury, and the schemes of a band of conscienceless rascals to extract from the State twenty millions more of our money

For Coughs
and Colds

There is a remedy over sixty years old—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Of course you have heard of it, probably have used it. Once in the family, it stays; the one household remedy for coughs and hard colds on the chest. Ask your doctor about it.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufactured by
SARSAPARILLA
PILLS.
HAIR VIGOR.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

Ayer's Pills increase the activity of the liver, and thus aid recovery.

was tipped in the bloom. With such an object lesson as this, with such a record of manipulation of our Treasury in behalf of political interests as has been repeatedly charged and finally proven, no further or better excuse or reason could be asked for or given for asking of the electors of this state a calm and sober consideration of the issue which confronts us.

In national politics, my friends, men may differ. On the great economic and fundamental principles of government constantly agitated in our national elections, it is not strange there should be honest conflict of opinion. But I take it we are all on common ground in declaring that that system which has resulted in our injury and damage and discredit (at home and abroad) in our own private state affairs should be eradicated. You ask me what "system" do I refer to and I answer that of keeping all the officials charged with the expenditure of the public moneys of one political faith. You ask me the remedy and I state that I firmly believe the solution lies in putting into practical effect that plank in our platform calling for minority representation on the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings.

Had this been in effect but within the past few years, plaster and putty would not have been paid for by the state at the price of carved Mahogany "Pennsylvania made" globes, good enough for us all, would not have been paid for to a principal contractor at a price which approaches larceny; three millions of our money would not have been spent without warrant of law; and eighteen prominent citizens of our state would not now be impaled on the sharp points of the civil and criminal law—with more to follow.

Relations of Treasurer and Auditor.
It is plain that it was never intended by the men who framed the provisions of the law creating the offices of State Treasurer and Auditor General that they should be conducted upon the "hand-in-glove" principle, but rather in a manner of watchful care—each over the other. The proof of this lies in the theory of the necessity for their existence, as well as in the statute law of the state. The Act of Assembly of March 30, 1811, provides: "The books and papers in the office of the State Treasurer and Auditor General shall be at all reasonable times open for the free inspection of each other." The same act in the fifth section gives the State Treasurer the right to refuse payment and question any account or claim against the State, whereupon with his reasons for refusing payment attached, the claim must be decided by the Governor and payment is made or withheld as he decides. With such safeguards around the Treasury we have seen successive administrations permit these laws to become dead letters upon the statute books, and millions of our money paid out without so much as a wink of the eye (or else with a very large one) until the very air in the Cassell-made cabinets turned to gold to his unheard of profit.

We see the proposition we contend for in every day practice in the counties of our state in the law giving minority representation on the boards of County Commissioners. If the principle is right as applied to counties, we have abundant proof of the necessity for its application to our affairs of state. And so firmly am I convinced of the soundness of this principle that I have expressed my willingness to defend it, and my candidacy thereon, at any time and any place, as indicated by the following letter this day dispatched to the rival candidate for this office.

Challenge to Public Debate
BloomSBurg, Pa., Sept. 11, '07.
Hon. John O. Sheatz,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:—The platform of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, has invited the attention of the voters of the state to the question of the expediency and advisability of keeping a member of a minority party on the Board of Public Grounds and Buildings. Your election to the office of State Treasurer will result in that board being solidly Republican, my own election will mean minority representation as at present. To the end that there may be a full, fair and free discussion of this question for the information of all interested, I hereby invite you to public debate of this proposition at five, ten, or more, meetings to be arranged for that purpose in different parts of the state. You to have the privilege of naming dates and places.

The Trail of Crime.
It will not do for our friends, the opposition, to take refuge in the haven of might. The citizenship of this state has on more than one occasion shown itself capable of righting a wrong. Nor has any political party the right to ask a continuation in popular favor by excusing the system and blaming the individual. From the day when State Treasurer Kemble wrote his famous letter containing his reference to "addition, division and silence," everywhere accepted as the alibi of corruption, to the "plum tree" message of the late M. S. Quay, the connection between the State Treasury and politics was repeatedly charged and finally conclusively proven. And from the Enterprise Bank and the suicide of its cashier, from the railroad of "Bull" Andrews to the present loot of the Treasury; from the "per pound" and "per foot" rule of measurement as a means of covering a steal to the absence from the state of many of those directly connected therewith, and the threatened indictment of every one high or low (with exceptions) responsible for the outrage, there is a logical and conclusive sequence which smacks of guilt and collusion.

The conclusion is therefore irresistible that there is a weak spot somewhere in the system which produces these results, and it is but being fair to ourselves, and common business prudence prompts us, to seek a remedy, partially if not wholly effective until something better is prescribed. In the event of Republican success the result will be acclaimed, of course, as an "organization" victory, with the old time party har-

mony restored on "the field," and however meritorious the career of a candidate may have been, I mean no personal reflection or discredit to my opponent when I answer that no political alchemist has yet produced in Pennsylvania a beneficiary of the "gang," completely independent of the "gang" at their election at their hands.

Not Pleasant But True.
These things, Mr. Chairman, are not pleasant to say. The pity of it is that under our form of government conditions should exist to invite such criticism. Nor should we be surprised in view of it all to meet with some criticism when we ask for an application of Holy writ to Pennsylvania politics. Certain it is that they have not been so clean but that an application of Holy writ or the penitentiary is needed. And we would shirk an imperative duty if we permitted the evil which we charge produced present conditions to continue to eat its poisonous way without challenging the right of its continued existence. If we are wrong in our conclusions I invite the argument of my opponent to convince us.

One thing more in conclusion. My nomination for this office came unsought for and unasked. It carries with it no obligation to any one. If successful I will owe my election to the people of Pennsylvania to whom alone I will be responsible for the administration of the affairs of the office. To them I here pledge the work begun by Mr. Berry will be continued. Investigation will not cease until the last stain is removed, and every stolen dollar recovered, in so far as I can assist therein. As trustee of the people I will render my account to them. For success I know I must and do appeal for the concerted action of the enlightened citizenship of this State, confident that appeal will not be in vain. Awaiting your pleasure, I beg to remain. Very truly yours,
JOHN G. HARMAN.

SHEATZ ONLY A FIGUREHEAD.

From the Philadelphia Record.
The question is asked as to what Mr. John O. Sheatz has to say of the purpose of making the re-election of Boies Penrose the issue of this state contest. In fact, Mr. Sheatz, though ostensibly the figurehead of the machine campaign, is "not in it," so to speak. No matter how much he may squirm, he cannot escape from the issue, which is to determine not merely whether Boies Penrose is to return to the United States Senate, but whether his Machine shall maintain its prestige and power in the Commonwealth. That is the paramount issue. Should John O. Sheatz, who is but the king's pawn in this game, be elected State Treasurer the result would be justly hailed as a victory of Penrose and as a confirmation of machine rule. On the other hand, the election of John G. Harman would shatter the Machine, put an end to the career of Penrose and open the door to all Republicans in making a choice of United States Senator.

The South American conquest cost Great Britain a cool \$1,200,000,000, and the Boers must have spent a sixth as much more in defending their little republics. To get a foothold in Manchuria and drive back the Russian armies took a tidy \$1,100,000,000 from the Japanese treasury, while ambitions for a greater empire cost the Czar \$1,500,000,000. In these two wars, not counting the many millions which Germany is still paying out in Southwest Africa the stupendous total of \$4,000,000,000 was expended.

An Oregon attorney, representing a client whose title to a certain cold storage plant was under fire, closed an able argument before the Oregon Supreme Court recently with the following bit of pathos: "Your honors there is more resting upon your decision than this cold storage plant; a human life is at stake. My client's life's efforts are in this cold storage; his body and soul are wrapped up in this cold storage."

Rapid Trestle Building.
The rapid reconstruction of a trestle was recently carried on at Galveston, Texas. Fire destroyed 400 feet of the long railroad trestle which extends from the mainland to the city and stopped traffic. The construction forces and materials were immediately started to the work, and by midnight of the same day the trestle was sufficiently repaired to allow traffic to be resumed.

Consul J. I. Brittain, of Kiehl, advises that a new electric railway has just been opened for traffic from the Alsatian town of Munster to the Schlucht, the summit of the mountains dividing Germany and France. This 6.7-mile line was built at a cost of \$285,000, and connects the Schlucht with a similar line extending to Geradmer, France. The electric omnibus is killing the livery business in many of the towns of Alsace-Lorraine and Baden.

Chocolate Cake.
One scant cup butter, one and one-half cups sugar, three eggs, one-half milk, three cups pastry flour, one-half teaspoon soda, one teaspoon cream of tartar. Last add two squares melted chocolate. Can also frost it and put walnuts on top.

Everything
That's New

in Men's and Young Men's
Wear for this autumn is here now
for your inspection. Never before
had we such a varied assortment
of styles and fabrics to
show you in

FALL SUITS

\$10.00 to \$25.00

Nor were we ever able to offer
you such splendid value as we
do this season.

..Fall Overcoats..

—AND—

..RAIN COATS..

\$10 to \$40

The New Shapes in Soft and Stiff Hats
designed by America's leading makers,
Stetson, Knox, Melville, are all here.

\$1.50 to \$4.00.

TOWNSEND'S
NEW STORE.BUYING TIME FOR
Thrifty Housewives

Right at this time when good housewives are buying
Furniture and Kitchen Ware, our extra values will make
this store the mecca for nearly all of them.

Now just a word as to this Furniture. We only ask
that you look all around—compare ours with other stock
and we feel confident of your verdict—"I CAN DO BETTER AT PURSEL'S."

And the Kitchen Helps—we can only mention a few
in the space of course, but if you have a need in that line
come here. We will save you money every time.

Furniture.

Rocking Chairs 1.50 to 15.00.
Parlor and Library Tables 1.50 to 22.50.
Buffets 20.00 to 39.50.
Side Boards 10.00 to 35.00
China Closets 20.00 to 40
Extension Tables 5.00 to 35.00.
Dining Chairs 4.50 to 25.00 a Set.
Couches 6.75 to 39.00.
Chiffoniers 6.00 to 22.50.
Bed Room Suits 16.50 to \$100.
White Enameled and Brass Beds 5.00 to 35.00.

Kitchen Helps

A full and complete line
of the justly celebrated Eidlweis cooking ware 10c to 1.50.
Rochester Nickle ware in Chaffing dishes, tea and coffee pots, syrup jugs and what not—all guaranteed.
Scrub Brushes 10c to 25c
White Wash Brushes 25c to 50c.
Wisp Brooms 10 to 25c.

Kitchen Helps

Floor Brushes 1.00 to 1.50
Wall Brushes 60c.
Stove Brushes 15 to 25c.
Washing Machines 7.50 to 9.50.
Clothes Wringers 1.75 to 3.50.
Carpet Sweepers 1.75 to 2.75.
Cedar Wash Tubs, (three sizes) 90c., 1.35 and 1.75.
Painted Pine wash tubs 75 to 90c.
Galvanized wash tubs 80, 90 and 1.00.
Wash Boards 15 to 40c.
Wood Scrub Buckets 20c
Galvanized Buckets, 10 qt. size 20c., 12 qt. size 25c
Fibre water buckets 35c.
Heavy Tin water buckets, 12 qt. size 40c., 14 qt. 50c.
Enameled water buckets 38 to 90c.
Heavy Tin Wash Boilers (with lid) No. 8 for 1.25 and No. 9 for 1.35.
Heavy Tin Wash Boilers, copper bottom, No. 8 for 1.35 and No. 9 for 1.50.
All copper Wash Boilers \$3

F. P. PURSEL.
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Jayne's Expectorant Cures
For 75 years the favorite family medicine for throat and lungs.



EVANS' SHOE STORE FALL SHOES.

The assortment of EVANS' Shoes provides a shoe for every need, a style for every taste, a fit for every foot. Until you have seen these new models, or better yet, enjoyed the luxury of wearing one of them, you can not realize what shoe perfection means. You are cordially invited to come in and see these new fashions.

The Progressive Shoe Store
CHAS. M. EVANS.

THE COLUMBIAN. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12, 1907

Entered at the Post Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

J. M. Ammerman of Forks was in town yesterday.

Edward Mulliner of Shamokin has entered upon his duties as manager of the *Bloomsburg Daily and Sentinel*. He is an experienced newspaper man.

Barton R. Bisel has purchased the Pursel store at Mainville, and will take possession in two weeks. He has had experience in the mercantile business.

Ex-sheriff W. W. Black and wife and grandson Roy Mather, who have been on a western tour, have returned home. They visited Chicago, Kansas City and Omaha.

Among the distinguished Democrats in town yesterday was P. Gray Meek, editor of that staunch Democratic newspaper, the *Bellefonte Watchman*. He is secretary of the State Central Committee.

PATENTS Give Protection for life. Send for free booklet. Milo F. Stevenson & Co., 854 14th St., Washington, D. C. Branches: Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit. Estab. 1864. 8-22-4.

John Rogers of Danville, employed as a heater's helper at the Tube Works, was run over by the Pennsylvania train going south on Sunday afternoon near Boyd's station, and so badly injured that he died soon after. He was lying on the track, and as the train swung around a curve the engineer saw him too late to stop the train.

Clarence Keller of Philadelphia was in town on Tuesday and visited this office. His boyhood home was in Orangeville. In 1874 he entered the *COLUMBIAN* office as an apprentice under H. L. Dieffenbach, and finished his trade under the present proprietor in 1878. He is now employed in a responsible position in a large printing office in Philadelphia, where he has lived for many years past.

The Great Home Newspaper.

The *Philadelphia Press* daily one year and a razor made from best Sheffield steel fully guaranteed and that retails for \$2.00, both for Three Dollars and Fifty Cents.

This means a value of \$5.00 for a trifle more than the price of *The Daily Press* alone one year. Your check or money order for \$3.50 mailed today to the Circulation Department of *The Press*, Philadelphia, Pa., will bring this splendid publication to your home every week day for one year, with the razor, without another cent cost to you. Can we serve you?

Herring at Sunbury.

Ex-Senator Grant Herring of the law firm of Wolverton, Herring and Wolverton, has become a permanent resident of Sunbury, having removed his family from Bloomsburg to that city, which is a decided acquisition to our population. —*Sunbury Daily*.

Change of Court Rules.

Judge Evans has appointed Fred Ikeler, W. H. Rhawn and Alex. C. Jackson of this county, and H. M. Hinckley, and C. P. Gearhart, of Montour county, a committee to revise the rules of court of this district, and make their report at December court.

Grangers at Centre Hall, Pa.

For the Patrons of Husbandry Exhibition at Centre Hall, Pa., September 14-20, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special excursion tickets to Centre Hall from stations in Pennsylvania, and from Baltimore and Elmira at reduced rates (Minimum rate 25 cents). Tickets will be sold September 13 to 20; good to return until September 23, inclusive. 9-5-12.

NEW DOG LAW RELATING TO TAGS.

The Full Provisions of the Law Have Special Interest at the Present Time.

The new dog law of June 1, 1907, relating to tags is invested with a special interest in this section through the outbreak among the dogs that has occurred recently. Very few people are acquainted with the new law except in a general way.

The act provides that all dogs be required to wear a substantial collar to which shall be attached a tag, said collar to be furnished by the owner of the dog and said tag to be furnished by the county commissioners and to be paid for by them out of the fund realized from the taxation of dogs.

Should the owner of any dog or dogs neglect to pay the tax assessed it is the duty of the proper tax collector to give either written or verbal notice to the owner that if he fails to pay such tax and also to comply with the provisions as to collar and tag within ten days, or to kill the dog himself within said time, said dog will thereupon be killed by the constable of the proper district.

In case of default by any such owner as to complying with the requirements of this act and particularly with section four as to payment of tax, wearing collar and tag, and killing his said dog, it shall thereupon be the duty of the tax collector, and shall also be the right and privilege of any citizen of the proper district, to notify the proper constable of the said district of such failure and default and it thereupon becomes the duty of said constable to kill said dog. And in either case it shall thereupon be the duty of such constable to kill all such dogs; and for such service said constable shall be entitled to receive for each dog killed by him, from the county commissioners, out of the fund realized from the taxation of dogs, the sum of fifty cents.

Section sixth provides that every person keeping a dog or dogs about his house or premises, permitting such dog or dogs to remain shall be taken and deemed to be the owner of such dog or dogs for all the purposes of this act.

RESOLUTIONS BY VETERANS.

At a meeting of the Columbia County Veterans' Association at Millville Saturday the following officers were elected: President, M. P. Lutz; vice president, Jenkin Evans; Secretary, C. S. Fornwald; treasurer, W. R. Ringrose; chaplain, W. R. Whitney.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

WHEREAS: Two successive Grand Juries have recommended an appropriation of \$8,000 for the erection of a Soldiers' Monument and the Honorable Court has approved the same, therefore:

Resolved: That the action of the Court and Juries is fully appreciated by the living veterans here assembled and we hereby extend a vote of thanks for the same.

Resolved, 2nd: That we appreciate the service rendered the committee by H. A. McKillip in bringing this matter before the Court and Juries and as he informs the committee that there is no charge for his services we also extend a vote of thanks to him.

Soldiers' Monument Assured.

The grand jury last week acted favorably on the matter of a Soldiers' Monument, recommending an expenditure of \$8,000. Other money will be added to this by private subscriptions.

Addressed the Farmers.

Hon. A. L. Fritz delivered the address at the Farmers' Picnic at Grassmere last week, Thursday. It was an able effort.

H. W. CHAMPLIN M. D.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

Particular attention to examining and treating children's eyes.

Ent Building, Bloomsburg, P.

ANNUAL REPORT TO STATE SUPERINTENDENT.

In his annual report to State Superintendent of Public Instruction, N. C. Schaeffer, County Superintendent Evans says in part as follows:

In submitting this, my fifth annual statement of educational conditions in this county, I am pleased to report more progress the past year than during any other period of my administration.

This is due in great measure to the following reasons: Persons concerned in education are coming to understand each other better; a greater number of efficient educational meetings especially in the remote communities; a more rational view of educational questions on the part of the leaders; a greater number of teachers who are genuinely interested in their work and a larger body of progressive citizens who are helping the cause. This has been the most peaceable year we have had; heretofore we have been continually confronted by various forms of new legislation which in several districts created a condition of turmoil which often rendered satisfactory school work impossible; it has been characterized by a condition of harmony and co-operation among directors, teachers and patrons.

Responding to the generous invitation of Dr. Waller, the directors and their wives were royally banqueted by the Normal School. The afterdinner speaking proved a most enjoyable occasion.

Local institutes were held at Beaver, Benton, Hilday's, Fishersdale, S. James, Mt. Zion, Buckhorn, Waller, Numidia, Jerseytown, Mainville, Millville, Millville, Rupert, Canby, Orangeville, Center, Pine and Central. Most of these meetings consisted of three sessions, were held by the teachers and were well attended by the pupils and patrons. I was present and took an active part in nearly all of them.

During the year seven regular monthly meetings of the county educational association were held in the court house. The basis of our professional discussions was McMurtry's method of the Recitation; the afternoon sessions were devoted to a study of March's Point of View. These latter sessions are designed to be especially interesting to parents, many of whom attended and took part. We are much indebted to the professors of the Normal School and Superintendents Chas. Lose, U. L. Gordy and S. H. Dean for valuable assistance in these meetings.

At the close of the term I conducted examinations for the pupils to the of the common and high schools; 209 seventh grade pupils were promoted and 124 eighth grade pupils were granted certificates admitting them to high schools. Of the high school pupils examined from our village and township schools 101 juniors and 100 middle-ers were promoted, while 40 were found ready to graduate.

Common school commencements were held in Beaver, Benton borough, Briar Creek, Catawissa township, Centre, Fishersdale, Franklin, Greenwood, Locust, Madison, Main, Millville, Montour, Mt. Pleasant, Orangeville, Pine, Roaringcreek, Scott and Sugarloaf. High School commencements were held in Benton borough, Briar Creek, Fishersdale, Locust, Millville, Orangeville, Roaringcreek and Scott. I was present and took part in nearly all of these.

Township high schools were established in Madison, Centre and Beaver townships. We now have eleven of these schools which are doing excellent work much to the delight of the progressive people of our rural communities. The attendance in these schools will exceed 300 next year. Already a number of their graduates have entered college and the Normal school, while several have become excellent teachers.

About 100 of our rural schools are now supplied with traveling libraries consisting of 35 volumes of choice literature especially adapted to the needs of the children. Formerly the children in these schools have never had the opportunity to read those classics which to be of the greatest value must be read in childhood.

Concerning school buildings there has been considerable improvement. We have only a few buildings which are not comfortable and properly equipped. Most of our directors realize the importance of good school facilities and are doing all they can to provide them. In

JERSEYS

Combination and Golden Lad

FOR SALE—2 Cows, 3 Heifers and 12 Bulls.

S. E. NIVIN, Landonburg, Pa.

5-23-12

many districts there is a real pride in this respect.

The directors of West Berwick have purchased a fine site and upon it have erected a handsome 12 room brick building at a cost of about \$35,000 to accommodate the rapidly increasing population. It is well equipped with most modern appliances and apparatus and reflects much credit upon the directors and the community; it is to be dedicated soon. A two story frame addition was built at North Berwick, the upper room of which is occupied by the township high school.

The schools of our large boroughs have never been as efficient as now. The regularity of attendance is remarkable. Bloomsburg has a new course of study which is one of the best we have ever seen. In Berwick the attendance is constantly increasing in spite of the fact that there is much there to tempt the older pupils to drop out and work. West Berwick high school graduated its first class; the commencement was a great success.

An educational picnic was held at Rupert grove on June 8th. This was the beginning of what we hope will become a permanent educational feature in the future. About 600 interested people attended and it proved a very happy occasion. Dr. Waller made the address.

Our Normal School is in excellent condition; the equipment so sorely needed to provide for the great increase of students has been secured; an excellent faculty is in charge and the attendance is still growing. The effect of an increased efficiency of our common and high school system is beginning to be seen in the number of students from this county who attend this institution as well as in the more adequate preparation they have upon entering. About 60 per cent. of our teachers are Normal graduates.

Besides attending to a greatly increased amount of routine work, I have made over 300 visits to the schools, having gone to some several times where there was need of special assistance; I have made over 60 public addresses upon educational subjects, having never refused a single call where the dates did not conflict; I conducted an eight weeks summer school at Benton and took an eight weeks' course in Cornell University for the purpose of gaining new ideas and increased capacity.

Our teachers have labored faithfully and have stood by me most loyally; our directors have done all they could to assist me, while the boys and girls generally are doing the best they can to secure an education. If results are to measure success, this has been a year of great encouragement and much promise. Yet there is much to be done which is scarcely begun. With a continuance of the present attitude of the people, I am sure the coming year will produce results still more gratifying. I feel deeply indebted to the editors of our various papers for their generosity; I have been materially assisted by the officials of the State Department; I appreciate fully the support good people of this county have given me. To all these I gladly extend my most sincere gratitude, in the earnest hope that my future efforts may be worthy of the commendation of those whom I serve.

Yours respectfully,
WM. W. EVANS.

Bloomsburg Souvenir Books, 48 half tone pictures, 25 cents, at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

Hughesville Fair.

The Hughesville Fair, which opens on Tuesday, September 17, and continuing for four days, promises to be the best ever held in the history of the organization. Many improvements have been and are being made on the grounds, while the premium list has been revised and the amounts given to exhibitors has been largely increased, which will greatly increase the number of exhibits.

There will be six contests of speed.

The exhibitions in front of the grand stand will be the best money can secure, consisting of balloon ascensions each day by John Kelley, one of the most daring aeronauts in the country, Jacoby and Klase, jugglers and performers on the trapeze, Prof. Harry Smith, slack wire and contortionist, and Smith's celebrated dog show.

Besides the above on the midway will be found many attractions, including a miniature railway, vaudeville and other shows, equally as attractive and rivaling in a modest way the "War Path" at the Jamestown exhibition.

Special excursion rates on all railroads.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

JULY CLEARANCE

of lots of dependable merchandise at reduced prices.

WHITE DRESSES

\$ 6.50 Suits now \$ 4.75

17.50 " " 12.50

10.00 " " 7.00

LAWN WAISTS.

1.25 grade now 79 cents

Others in proportion at

1.00, 1.50, 1.80.

SPIDER SILKS.

Handsome patterns, choice printings. Regular 50c. pieces now 39 cents.

WOOL SUITS.

\$19.75 now \$12.75

14.00 " 10.00

20.00 " 14.00

WHITE DRESS

Skirts of Shrunken Mus-

lin and Linens at 98 cts.

1.20 and 1.25

LAWNS, BATISTES,

&c., at Reduced Prices.

THE CLARK STORE.

Alexander Brothers & Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Confectionery and Nuts.

Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.

PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

JUPITER, KING OSCAR, WRITTEN GUARANTEE, COLUMBIAN, ETC.

Also F. E. Adams & Co's FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.

ALEXANDER BROS. & CO., Bloomsburg, Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF

Carpets, Rugs, Matting and Draperies, Oil Cloth and Window Curtains

You Will Find a Nice Line at

W. H. BROWER'S

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A GREAT OFFER

For You Only

Read this announcement. It is your opportunity. If you don't read it you will miss your chance. The greatest magazines in this country have combined to be offered together at a greatly reduced rate. Never before was such an offer given to the public, and it is safe to say never will be made again. This year several magazines have increased their subscription price, which shows how much greater this offer really is. The only reason we are making it to the people of this vicinity is because the magazine finds they have not as many subscribers as they desire in this particular locality. But only a limited number will be sold at this price, therefore we advise every one to accept this offer without delay. When we have received a certain number we shall withdraw the offer.

Cosmopolitan per year \$1.00 } **Our**
The Columbian per year \$1.00 } **Price**
Total per year \$2.00 } **\$1.00**

COSMOPOLITAN

No matter how many magazines you take, *Cosmopolitan* is the one you cannot afford to do without. One feature in each issue is always of such overwhelming importance and worldwide interest as to lead the magazine world for that month. "The best, no matter what it costs," seems to be the motto which has made *Cosmopolitan* resemble no other magazine but *Cosmopolitan*.

For 1907 the publishers of the *Cosmopolitan* announce contributions from such famous authors as G. Bernard Shaw, Jack London, W. W. Jacobs, Edwin Markham, Joseph Conrad, H. G. Wells, Anthony Hope, Alfred Henry Lewis, Booth Tarkington, David Graham Phillips, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, etc.

Fill out coupon—mail today with your remittance—and be sure of getting the greatest magazine combination that has ever offered—an opportunity of years and one it is safe to say will never be made again.

CUT OFF ON THIS LINE.

THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Date.....

Enclosed please find \$1.50 for which enter my name for one year's subscription to your paper and the *Cosmopolitan*.

Name.....

Address.....

THE RATE LAW UPSET

Pennsylvania Court Holds the Act in That State To Be Confiscatory.

CONTRACT INVOLVABLE

Government, Says Decision, Agreed in the Charter to Let Pennsylvania Road Fix Its Charges.—Kansas Roads Declare That They Will Not Obey State Commission.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 12.—On the ground that it is unconstitutional, in that it violates an existing contract between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the State, Common Pleas Court No. 4 declared the two cents a mile rate law invalid and ineffective.

Judges Wilson and Audenried, who handed down the opinion in the case, described the act of April 5, 1907, which provided for the maximum rate of two cents a mile on all railroads within the State, as "unreasonable and confiscatory."

The new law, which was hailed with approval by the people of the State, is declared to be in violation of the constitution of the State, because it "does injustice to the corporations of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by establishing so low a maximum rate of fare for the carrying of passengers as to render that branch of the plaintiff's business unremunerative, providing no compensation for the loss thereby occasioned."

In the charter of the railroad authority was given to the incorporators to fix such rates as the president and directors might deem reasonable, and it is about this implied contract that the entire case before Judges Wilson and Audenried hinges. In a word, they decided that the Legislature has no right to abrogate the contract.

At a general conference held in Chicago the Kansas railroads decided to ignore the Railroad Commission of that State and refuse to obey its order requiring a two cent passenger rate. The decision was unanimous and was reached after a thorough discussion of the situation. The Kansas roads were represented by the general counsel and their executive officers in charge of traffic.

NEW MASSACRE AT KISHINEFF.

Bands of Ronghs Kill 80 Jews and Pillage the Town.

Braha, Rumania, Sept. 12.—News has reached here of another serious and atrocious anti-Jewish outbreak at Kishineff. It is estimated that no less than eighty Jews lost their lives in encounters with the inflamed populace.

The Jewish quarter of Kishineff was attacked by organized bands of roushs who looted houses and shops and ruthlessly killed or wounded all those who attempted to defend their property.

The Jews are leaving Kishineff in a state of panic. Many of them who made their way to the banks of the Pruth in the hope of finding protection in Rumania were driven back by the frontier guards.

A week ago there were anti-Jewish disorders at Odessa in which five persons were killed and some fifty wounded. The police remained inactive. Resolutions to annihilate the Jews of Odessa were adopted openly. After two or three days of disorder and attack the Governor General of Odessa stepped in and afforded protection to the Jews.

Braha is about fifteen miles south of Galatz, and about 120 miles from Kishineff.

Call Canal a Fact.

Panama Sept. 12.—The newspapers of the Isthmus comment favorably upon the impetus Col. Goethals has given to the work on the canal. One newspaper publishes a review of the work already accomplished, and praises the efficiency and activity of the present commission. It says in conclusion:

"The Panama Canal is beyond a doubt now a fact. We as impartial witnesses, have to recognize that this work of astounding magnitude is being performed efficiently and rapidly."

Pulled His Arm Off.

Moneton, N. B., Sept. 10.—A shocking accident occurred at Harsford, near Bathurst, by which William O'Brien lost an arm. O'Brien was working in his sawmill when his right arm was caught by the belt. Quickly the arm was drawn around the pulley, and there seemed no possible way of O'Brien saving his life. He resisted with all his strength, with the result that he saved his life at the expense of his right arm, which was literally torn from its socket at the shoulder.

Russia Plans Giant Ships.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 12.—The Admiralty is examining plans and estimates for four new battleships, the displacement of each of which will be 21,000 tons.

The British battleship Dreadnought has 17,000 tons displacement. The Bellerophon, the largest battleship in the British navy and in the world, has a displacement of 18,600 tons.

ROOT COMES TO NEW YORK.

Leaving Muldoon's, Says He Feels Like a New Man.

White Plains, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Secretary of State Elihu Root, who has been a patient at William Muldoon's place, left there having been discharged as completely cured of the nervous breakdown that had been brought on by overwork. The Secretary had gained twelve pounds since he entered the institute, and he told his friends that he felt like a new man.

He left the institution in a large automobile with his son and his nephew, Owen Root, and went to New York city. It is expected that he will



ELIHU ROOT.

go to Clinton, N. Y., early in the week to settle the affairs of his brother's estate.

Before leaving Muldoon's Mr. Root shook hands with the other patients and assured them that he had enjoyed their company. Mr. Muldoon said that the Secretary of State had been a model patient.

"He lived strictly up to our routine," said the ex-wrestler, "and did not complain about anything. We didn't have to tell him anything the second time. He worked very hard in the gymnasium and his muscles are now as hard as iron."

PRISONER ALONE 33 YEARS.

Jesse Pomeroy Has Been in Solitary Confinement Since He Was 14

Boston, Mass., Sept. 10.—A protest against keeping Jesse Pomeroy, a murderer in solitary confinement at the Charlestown State Prison, was filed with Governor Guild by Fred H. Gile, secretary of the American Society for the Promotion of Criminal Anthropology.

Pomeroy has been in jail thirty-three years—ever since he was fourteen years old—and has never been allowed out of his cell to stroll with other prisoners, work with them at the benches, nor even to attend divine services. He has never seen an electric car, talked through a telephone nor ridden in an elevator.

Treed All Day by a Moose.

Greenville, Me., Sept. 12.—A. D. Edgerly, a lumberman and State Fire Warden for the Roche Pond region, was treed by a large bull moose near the shore of Roche Pond and held prisoner all day. The bull moose was in the company of two cow moose and was showing off, according to Edgerly.

Upon sighting the Warden the animal came at him with a rush. Edgerly is a large man and it was with difficulty he gained the upper branch of a tree just in time to escape his pursuer's antlers.

Hunger evidently drove the moose to abandon the siege when night came.

Woman Falls From Balloon.

Howard City, Mich., Sept. 10.—In view of 1,500 persons at the county fair a balloonist's cannon from which the aeronaut and parachute is shot while in midair failed to operate and with its passenger Belle Potter of Big Rapids, fell 500 feet to the ground. The woman was killed and physicians said that life might have been extinct before she struck the ground.

It was not known generally that this was the woman's first ascension. She travelled with the balloon men, but was not an aeronaut.

A New American Volcano.

Seattle, Sept. 12.—News from a reliable source has been received here that a volcano has burst forth on one of the Aleutian Islands, covering the United States revenue cutter Rush with ashes and cinders, shaking up many Eskimau villages and frightening thousands of native Alaskans.

The volcano is near where the volcanic island of Perry recently appeared, following the earthquake at San Francisco.

Took Tanned Women for Negro.

Suffolk, Va., Sept. 12.—Mrs. Rosa Stone, white, entered suit for \$1,000 damages against the Norfolk and Western Railroad for being compelled to ride in a "Jim Crow" car among negroes.

After being forced into the negro compartment Mrs. Stone sought to return to the white car but was restrained.

Mrs. Stone was badly tanned by the sun and was mistaken for a negro.

WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK

Covering Minor Happenings from all Over the Globe.

HOME AND FOREIGN

Compiled and Condensed for the Busy Reader—A Complete Record of European Despatches and Important Events from Everywhere Boiled Down for Hasty Perusal.

Reports of the anti-Oriental riots in Vancouver caused intense excitement at Tokio.

Governor Hughes was received with great enthusiasm when he addressed the grand encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Saratoga, N. Y.

Mrs. Frank Rorschach, wife of Lieutenant Rorschach, of the navy, was shot and killed with her own pistol by a burglar who wrested it from her grasp.

The Premier of Newfoundland declared that the Colonial government would resist enforcement of the fishing agreement with the United States.

E. H. Harriman, back from the West, condemned men with money who are holding back now when by liberality they might relieve the financial situation.

Mrs. Anne Besant, a noted Theosophist, arriving from abroad to attend a convention in Chicago, declared she could remember events in the previous existences of her soul.

The new battleship Vermont, which arrived in Boston on her qual trial trip from Hampton Roads and which is now being put in readiness for the Pacific cruise, attained an average speed of 18.65 knots with full power for four hours.

Great Britain and the United States concluded a modus vivendi covering the Newfoundland fisheries question for the coming season.

E. H. Harriman conferred with many of his railroad lieutenants in Chicago.

The Pennsylvania Railroad threatened to place an order for 147,600 tons of rails with the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company if the United States Steel Corporation refused to fill the order at \$28 a ton.

Reports of committee of educators declare that one-third of all the school children in the United States are retarded in their studies by physical defects.

The Navy Department has asked for bids from foreigners as well as Americans on coal for use of the fleet in the Pacific trip.

A physician of Boston announced the discovery that the spleen is not only edible but highly nutritious.

Pittsburg operators declared that coal prices would break records this winter owing to the railroad car shortage.

George Russel, a Pennsylvania mountain hermit of eighty years, learned that a Halldaysbank, in which he deposited \$3,000 for a rainy day, failed eleven years ago and is dying from the shock.

Putting wireless telephones on the battle ships which are to go to the Pacific was begun aboard the Virginia and Connecticut.

United States Senator McCreary declared in an interview at Washington, that America should be made the strongest sea Power in the Pacific.

Ordnance officers declared a faulty loading pan was the real cause of the explosion on the battle ship Georgia.

Property worth \$100,000 was destroyed, streets and stores were flooded and traffic was stopped by a storm in Patterson, N. J.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A despatch says that news has been received in the German capital that Mr. Walter Wellman has abandoned his aerial voyage to the Pole for this year.

The Cunard Company in London has received a wireless message from the Lusitania which indicates that she is traveling only at the rate of twenty-three and a half knots an hour.

The formal German note acquiescing in the Franco-Spanish policy of Morocco, in view of its terms, is looked upon in France as a "veto in disguise."

England's first military dirigible balloon made two successful trial trips and proved to be easily handled and steered.

According to a despatch from The Hague, Germany has won her point obtaining the abolition of the clauses on neutrality to which her delegate objected.

German war ships have been detached to Casablanca, there to await a favorable opportunity for soldiery, says a despatch.

Queen Victoria's automobile was halted by a large bull while the Spanish sovereign was on her way to Bilbao and she was obliged to take another machine.

It is stated in a despatch from Berlin that Foreign Office authorities are preparing a semi-official reception for Mr. Taft, Secretary of War, and that the Kaiser will treat him

as Mr. Roosevelt's candidate for President.

Cardinal Richard in a letter to the French clergy recommends the development of religious instruction, declaring present methods too superficial.

It is reported that France and Spain may send fifty thousand troops to Morocco to restore order in the disturbed realm.

Mr. Ernest R. Ackerman, of New Jersey, a despatch from Paris says, is studying capital punishment abroad, with a view to possible change of methods in his State.

After a seven hour battle with Moors, in which 800 of the enemy were slain, Major Prevost, leader of a French scouting expedition was killed.

SPORTING NEWS.

The invader finished first in the four hundred nautical mile ocean yacht race to Hampton Roads.

Highball defeated Sonoma Girl and Wilkes Heart for \$10,000 stakes at Syracuse, trotting three heats in 2:05 3/4 each.

Eleven balloons have been entered from France, Germany, England and America for the international race to be held at St. Louis on October 21.

The American sonderklasse yacht Chewink VIII. won the first race in the international contest for the Marie Christine cup in Spanish waters.

Francis R. Hitchcock's Keep Moving won the Great Filly Stake at Sheepshead Bay from ten opponents.

Convict Asks For Sea Trip.

Indian Springs, Sept. 12.—Colonel John G. Gaynor, convicted with Benjamin Greene and Captain Oberlin Carter of defrauding the United States in the Savannah harbor contracts and sentenced to five years imprisonment has asked the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to allow him to take an ocean voyage to regain his health. Gaynor is living in luxury here at an expense of nearly \$500 a week pending a rehearing on his appeal to the Circuit Court.

Priest Steals to Get Here.

Rome, Sept. 12.—The Corriere d'Italia is authority for the statement that a priest attached to the Church of Santa Maria Magdalena, impelled by his desire to visit the United States embezzled \$24,000 of the church funds and disappeared. He is supposed to have started for the goal if his desire.

The warden of the church have lodged a complaint against the priest with a local magistrate.

Meteor Jars the Earth.

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 12.—A meteor hit the earth near Antares, N. M., and the thunderous roar as it buried itself was followed by a vibration equal to an earthquake. Buildings shook so violently that people rushed out frightened. Even a locomotive standing in the Rock Island yards was moved by the jar. The meteor was seen by many people as it descended through a cloud of sparks.

Robbed While Burying His Money.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 10.—While burying \$675 in his cellar last night Sam Westerfield, a colored restaurant keeper, was knocked down by two unknown robbers and his money taken from him. His head was badly cut and he was kicked into insensibility. Two negroes who worked for him have been arrested as suspects.

Warning to Finland.

Helsingfors, Finland, Sept. 12.—The Diet is discussing the Czar's proposal that Finland contribute \$4,000,000 for Russian military uses. A St. Petersburg paper warns the Fins that a refusal will lead to a dissolution of the Diet and the resignation of Governor-General Gerard.

Cholera Spreads in Russia.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—Cholera is spreading considerably. The householders of St. Petersburg have been instructed to take the strictest precautions.

Thirteen fresh cases have been reported at Novgorod.

Negro Quits Legislature.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 12.—W. H. Rogers, the only negro member of the Georgia Legislature, has resigned his seat in the General Assembly, as a result it is believed of the passage of the negro disfranchisement bill by the last Legislature.

Swallows Thermometer—Dies.

New Cumberland, Pa., Sept. 12.—Daniel A. Erney, a farmer of Lewisburg, died from the effects of swallowing a piece of a clinical thermometer which he was holding in his mouth for the purpose of ascertaining his temperature.

Sea Prize Tribunal.

The Hague Sept. 12.—The committee of the Peace Conference to which the question was submitted approved, by a vote of 26 to 2, the project providing for the establishment of a supreme tribunal to deal with prizes captured at sea.

Wasp Sting Kills Trooper.

Turin, Sept. 12.—Giovanni Corazzo, a sergeant of artillery died from the effects of a wasp's sting. The poison from the sting rapidly spread through his system and he suffered great agony.

HOW MEERSCHAUM IS MINED.

Where It Is Found—Process of Making It Into Pipes.

Despite our familiarity with meerschaum, as used in pipes, it is safe to say that few of us have more than a vague idea of the peculiar properties of this substance, or the condition in which it occurs in nature, says the Scientific American. The ancients believed the substance to be petrified seafoam, hence the German name Meerschaum, meaning seafoam; and a very apt name it is, for the mineral is very white and so light that it will float when dry. Pieces of meerschaum have been found floating in the Black Sea which were evidently washed out of their matrix by the waves. This may also have had its influence on the seafoam theory of its formation.

Meerschaum is found in best quality and most abundant quantity in Asia Minor, though it also occurs in Greece, Spain, Moravia and Morocco, and even in this country in South Carolina. The richest mines are on the plains of Eskişehir, 250 miles southeast of Constantinople. One of these mines is said to be a thousand years old, and consists of about two thousand pits within an area of six miles, all but about 150 of which have been exhausted. The mineral occurs in nodules or lumps of various and irregular sizes, buried in the alluvial deposit of the plain. Another mine comprises 3,000 pits, only 100 of which are being worked.

The material is mined by the inhabitants of the surrounding villages and transported in the rough to Eskişehir. The meerschaum is soft when mined, but soon hardens when exposed to the air. For this reason the lumps are roughly scraped off at first and then laid aside to dry. When dry they are subjected to a thorough scraping and cleaning, and are finally waxed and polished. The lumps are now sorted according to size in four classes and packed in boxes. In this condition the meerschaum is shipped to the pipe manufacturers.

In a meerschaum pipe factory the larger pieces are cut with a band saw to a convenient size, after which the meerschaum is soaked in water until it becomes quite soft. Meerschaum when wet becomes very soapy, and will produce quite a lather if rubbed. In fact, the material serves as a very good substitute for soap, and is thus used in Morocco. Meerschaum dust makes an excellent cleaning powder for removing spots from fabrics. After being thoroughly soaked, the meerschaum can be cut like cheese, and it is then roughly shaped with a knife to the form of a pipe. When dry the bowl and stem shanks are drilled, and then, if the pipe is of a plain pattern, it is turned on a lathe to the desired form. If a square stem shank is desired, it is shaped with a file. The shank is now shouldered and threaded to receive the amber stem piece. These stems are cut from plates of solid amber, most of which is imported from Germany.

Amber occurs in many parts of Europe and America, but in largest quantity along the coast of Germany. This fossil gum is found in lumps or grains and is melted at 550 degrees F. and refined.

There are two qualities of amber, the transparent and the opaque or cloudy, the latter being much tougher and, therefore, more serviceable. The pipe stems, after being tooled out, are bent to the required shape. They are first immersed in oil and heated until they lose much of their brittleness. Then they are held over an alcohol flame and bent as desired. The threaded ends of the stems are protected while bending by an arbor screwed therein.

The pipes are now carefully smoothed with pieces of American rush, or shave grass. The stem of the grass, owing to the natural deposit of silica, has a fine roughness which perfectly adapts it for this service. After the pipes have been properly finished with the rush, they are immersed in melted wax for a short time, depending on the density of the meerschaum, and then they are given a high polish with chalk precipitate.

Meerschaum is an excellent material for artistic carving, and some carved tobacco pipes are perfect gems of art.

In the selection of a meerschaum pipe, one should be careful not to pick a dead white specimen. That which is of a slight creamy color will soonest take on that beautiful rich yellow brown shade which so delights the smoker. Nor should the meerschaum be too light, as that is an indication that it is too porous to color properly, while on the other hand a very heavy meerschaum may be almost too dense to absorb the coloring nicotine.

A great many so-called meerschaum pipes are made from artificial meerschaum, a material composed of the chips and dust of meerschaum bonded with some solution and moulded into blocks. The artificial product is somewhat heavier than the genuine. There are still other ways of imitating meerschaum, and a novice will find much difficulty in successfully selecting a genuine meerschaum pipe of good quality.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. F. Fitch

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Wholesale Prices of Farm Products Quoted for the Week.

WHEAT			
Sept. 105 1/4	Dec. 1.08 1/2	May 1.12 1/2	
CORN			
Sept. 71 1/4	Dec. .70 1/4	May .69 1/4	
OATS—Mixed, @ 81c.			
MILK			
Exchange price for standard quality is 3 1/4 c per quart.			
BUTTER			
CREAMERY.—Western, extra \$.27 1/2			
Firsts 25a20c. State dairy, finest a20			
CHEESE			
State, full cream, 13 1/4 Small, 13 1/4			
EGGS			
Nearby—Fancy 28a30c State—Good to choice, 24a26 Western—Firsts, 20a22			
BERVES.—City dres'd, 8a10 1/2c.			
CALVES.—City dres'd, 9a14c. Country dressed per lb. 8 1/2a9 1/2c.			
SHEEP.—Per 100 lb. \$3.50a5.50.			
HOGS.—Live per 100 lb. \$6.85a7.10			
Country dressed per lb. 8 1/2a9 1/2c.			
HAY.—Prime, 100 lbs. \$1.10.			
STRAW.—Long rye, 55a55c.			
LIVE POULTRY			
FOWLS.—Per lb. a14 1/2c.			
CHICKENS.—Spring, per lb., a16c.			
DUCKS.—Per lb. 11a14c.			
DRESSED POULTRY			
TURKEYS.—Per lb. 13a16c.			
FOWLS.—Per lb. 11a18c.			
CHICKENS.—Phila., per lb., 20a21a.			
VEGETABLES			
POTATOES.—L. L. per bbl., \$2.00a2 1/2c.			
CUCUMBERS.—per bbl. \$2.00a3.00.			
ONIONS.—White, per bbl. \$2.00a3.00.			
Lettuce.—per basket, 40a50c.			
BRETS.—per 100 bunches, \$1.00a1.50.			
GREEN CORN.—per 100, 75a81.75.			
TOMATOES.—per box, 50a81.25.			

FINANCIAL.

Stocks were irregular and closed lower.

Figures of the bank statement showed a decrease of \$1,384,100 in surplus reserve, an increase of loans of \$611,800 and a decrease in deposits of \$170,800.

Cotton prices dropped 29 to 33 points on the government report on conditions.

BASEBALL LEAGUE SUMMARIES.

Standing of the Clubs.

	National.			
	W.	L.	P.	C.
Chicago	83	58	710	
Pittsburg	76	62	594	
New York	75	64	581	
Philadelphia	68	66	546	
Brooklyn	60	69	466	
Cincinnati	64	75	419	
Boston	47	78	370	
St. Louis	40	81	305	

MAKING OF DEMIJOHNS

Some 700,000 Turned Out Yearly in This Country.

LARGE SIZES IMPORTED

New York's One Factory Has Been at It Fifty Years—Young Women Employed to Do Most of the Basket Work—The Handle Maker an Expert—Hand Work.

There is only one demijohn factory in New York, this one being located in Brooklyn borough. Most of the work is done by young women. There are employed some men, who put on the handles, though there is here at work one blind man, who makes bottoms, but most of the weaving of the basket coverings around the bottles, which includes the bulk of the work, is done by young women, says the New York Sun.

In making the wicker covering of a demijohn the work begins at the bottom. The weavers sit with their backs to the wall in two lines down the sides of the factory room facing the center, while down the middle of the room, standing on the floor, are long rows of demijohn bottles to be covered. At the end of each row of basket weavers sits a bottom maker.

The bottom maker picks up a sufficient number of reeds or sticks of length and size suitable for the bottom of the jar cover to be made and these sticks he crosses so that their ends radiate like the points of a star and then he proceeds quickly to weave in and out over these radiating sticks reeds to form the bottom, setting the reed snugly in at the center at the start, and then rapidly running the reed around and around in and out of the radiating sticks until he has brought the bottom thus woven to the required dimensions.

Perhaps he tests this then with a wooden gauge to see that it is just right, as it is more than likely to be, for he becomes adept by long practice and he can tell pretty accurately without measuring, and then he snips off the projecting ends of the sticks and tosses the bottom to a girl, who puts it on the uprights.

The uprights are the reeds that form the vertical framework of the woven basket. They are composed of long reeds, and shorter ones alternating all around. The shorter reeds will go up the side of the bottle and over the shoulder to the bottom of the neck; the long reeds will go up the side and over the shoulder and on up the top of the neck.

When the uprights have thus been placed another girl takes the bottom and bends the uprights up and weaves around among them at the bend three courses of reed. This fixes all the upright in their relative positions, and the weaving, thus done, makes also a sort of shallow cup of basket work deep enough to hold the bottle in place without shifting when it has been placed within the skeleton framework, and the weaving of the complete basket is begun.

Supporting the bottle in her lap with its neck to the front, the basket weaver now starts making the basket work around it, beginning at the base; the reeds that are to be woven in are all thoroughly soaked before using to make them soft and pliable and easy to work so they can be drawn and fitted snugly. All the uprights stick out around the bottle long and wavy toward the neck, and it might seem that it would be a difficult thing to get round them to get the weaves she weaves among them into place; but the weaver has a way of bending the uprights aside one after another as she comes to them, all the time steadily rotating the bottle as she runs the reed around it, in and out, under and over the uprights, which spring back one after another as she passes on.

With its cover completed, the demijohn now goes to the handle man to have its handle put on. The woven cover is made of split reeds; the handle is of whole reed.

First the handle maker cuts a short length of reed, one end of which he tucks under the basketwork on one side of the bottle just below the shoulder while he bends and tucks the other end into the top of the basket work around the neck. This reed is called a false bow; it really serves as a core for and form on which he will now build the handle.

He now takes a reed of some length, one end of which with the end of a tool made for the purpose, he puts through the demijohn covering alongside the lower end of the false bow. Drawing the end of this reed well through from under the covering, the handle maker doubles it up along the other end, and the reed thus doubled he winds with two or three turns around the false bow and, he comes to the neck of the bottle, around which he turns it.

This gives the handle its secure hold there, as running it through the cover does below, and that turn around the neck, with the double reed, also covers the raw edge of the weaving at the top and gives the work a nice finish there.

Some demijohns of the largest sizes are imported here from Europe. There are produced in this country by all the demijohn manufacturers put together about 700,000 demijohns annually.

Bad Symptoms.

The woman who has periodical headaches, backaches, sees imaginary dark spots or specks floating or dancing before her eyes, has gnawing distress or heavy full feeling in stomach, faint spells, dragging-down feeling in lower abdominal or pelvic region, easily startled or excited, irregular or painful periods, with or without pelvic catarrh, is suffering from weakness and derangements that should have early attention. Not all of above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

Neglected or badly treated and such cases often run into maladies which demand the surgeon's knife if they do not result fatally. No medicine has such a long and numerous record of cures in such cases as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. No medicine has such a strong professional endorsement of each of its ingredients as this one. It is a scientific preparation of the very best ingredients known to medical science for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments enter into its composition. No alcohol, harmful, or habit-forming drug is to be found in the list of its ingredients printed on each bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. In any condition of the female system, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can do only good—never harm. Its whole effect is to strengthen, invigorate and regulate the whole female system and especially the pelvic organs. When these are deranged in function or affected by disease, the stomach and other organs of digestion become sympathetically deranged, the nerves are weakened, and a long list of bad, unpleasant symptoms follow. Too much must not be expected of this "Favorite Prescription." It will not perform miracles; will not cure tumors—no medicine will. It will often prevent them, if taken in time, and thus the operating table and the surgeon's knife may be avoided.

Women suffering from diseases of long standing, are invited to consult Doctor Pierce by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser (1000 pages) is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps for paper-covered, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound copy. Address as above.

CULTIVATING THE THROAT.

Yawning and Deep Breathing Are Important Factors.

A little book recently published in Vienna is devoted to a method of vocal culture and also health culture that has stood the test of practical experience in numerous cases but is not as well known as it deserves to be. It is based upon the vocal method of the concert singer, Josephine Richter, the mother of the celebrated orchestra leader Hans Richter and consists essentially of peculiar movement of the jaws which ultimately give the pupil an astonishing command over the soft palate, besides strengthening the muscles of the face, neck and chest.

Herr Lanz, the author of the book, I can readily understand from which that famous physician says: "quotes a letter written to Mme. Richter by the late Prof. Helmholtz in theoretical considerations, that the flabbiness of the soft palate and the back of the mouth must act as a damper upon the voice and an obstacle to precision of attack and utterance. Hence, if the command of the palate, tongue and larynx which you possess can be acquired by your method of exercising the muscles of the face and throat, as your example appears to prove, the fact is clearly of great importance. It is physiologically probable that such exercises would have that effect."

That the exercises do have that effect is proved by an examination of an average untrained throat and the throat of a singer trained by the new method. In the former the soft palate and its conical extension, the uvula, hang limp and constrict the vocal passage, which is further narrowed by the prominent tonsil at each side. In a mouth so encumbered, as in a room filled with furniture, it is impossible for the voice to ring loud and clear. The tonsils and soft palate of the trained singer, on the other hand, are retracted and hardened and the pendant uvula has entirely disappeared, giving the voice a clear and wide passage with firm walls, and consequently increasing its volume and improving its quality.

The method is recommended for the cultivation of the speaking as well as the singing voice and for the prevention and alleviation of various diseases of the throat. "It gives an astonishing relief in catarrh of the throat and suggests new possibilities in the treatment of enlarged tonsils."

Now these exercises consist essentially of yawning, which has recently been recommended, independently, as a valuable exercise for the respiratory organs. According to Dr. Naegeli of the University of Luettich yawning brings all the respiratory muscles of the chest and throat into action and is therefore the best and most natural means of strengthening them. He advises everybody to yawn as deeply as possible, with arms outstretched, in order to change completely the air in the lungs and stimulate respiration. In many cases he has found the practice to relieve the difficulty in swallowing and disturbance of the sense of hearing that accompany catarrh of the throat. The patient is induced to yawn through suggestion, imitation or a preliminary exercise in deep breathing. Each treatment consists of from six to eight yawns, each followed by the operation of swallowing.

It should be added, however, that it is quite possible for deep breathing to be overdone, particularly by persons with weak hearts, and it is at least open to question whether the obstacles to free respiration which the yawning cure is alleged to remove are not useful in preventing the entrance of germs and other foreign bodies. Scientific American.

OUR GREAT BATTLESHIPS.

The Connecticut Is the Most Powerful Ever Built in This Country.

As the newest, largest and most formidable engine of destruction in our navy, and, save one, the heaviest armed vessel in the world, much interest will attach to a description of some of her leading features.

Her keel was laid on March 10, 1903, and she was launched on September 29, 1904. She is 450 feet long by 76 feet 10 inches in extreme width. About 2,200 tons of coal can be carried in her bunkers. Her speed will be eighteen knots, and she draws 24½ feet of water. Nearly 7,500 tons of steel plates have been used in the construction of the hull. Her total cost reaches \$8,000,000.

It is said by one of the chief naval constructors that at the time the Connecticut was laid down she was admitted by European naval experts to be the best designed and most powerful warship of her class in existence, and she is only exceeded at present by the English Dreadnought, of 18,000 tons, whose gunfire range is somewhat greater.

The dominant feature and supreme importance of the Connecticut as a destructive engine of war is centered in her terrific battery of long range guns. Four huge 12-inch breech-loading rifles, navy's latest model, 45



Largest naval searchlight in the world.

feet long, are mounted in two turrets, one forward and one aft. These guns are capable of hurling 850-pound projectiles with sufficient force to penetrate armor and sink a ship six to eight miles away. Besides these, eight 8-inch and twelve 7-inch guns complete the main battery, while twenty 3-inch and 12-pounders are installed, intended principally to ward off torpedo boat attacks.

The hull of the Connecticut is protected at the waterline by a complete belt of armor 9 feet 3 inches in width and 11 inches thick, which runs 200 feet amidships, while the front and back of this, embracing the magazine spaces, is 9 inches thick. It gradually decreases to 4 inches in thickness at the stem and stern. The casement armor, from the top of the waterline to the edge of the 7-inch gun ports and upper casement, is 6 inches thick throughout.

The work of placing in the turrets the four 12-inch guns, weighing 125,000 pounds each, was a delicate engineering feat. The powerful electric crane Hercules, however, with its strong coils of wire rope, slowly lifted these monster weapons and lowered them safely into their proper positions. To sustain the shock of fire a large 13-ton recoil jacket is slipped over the breech end of each gun. The rebound is about five or six feet.

A belt of armor 12 inches thick forms the front projecting plate of the rotating turrets of these guns.

One of the record breaking equipments is the largest naval searchlight in the world, placed high up on the front of the military mast. The projector is 5 feet in diameter, and on a clear night an object 10 by 20 feet can be picked up at a distance of from four to five miles at sea. This cost \$4,000, and was made in Germany.

Two of the most vital spots on the ship are away below the waterline, in the dynamo rooms, one forward and one aft. Here are the great generating machines. Each plant is capable of operating the ship independently in case the other should be incapacitated and put out of operation by battle. The electrical equipment is the most modern and extensive ever used on a vessel, operating seven hundred and fifty lights in the battle service and about five hundred more in general lighting.

Twenty-five miles of wiring is used, which provides for an elaborate intercommunication between all parts of the ship, directing the firing, range finding of all batteries, submerged torpedo tubes and, in fact, controlling the complete maneuvering operations of the ship in time of action or otherwise.

One of the striking accessories for gun loading is an ingenious electric rammer for driving home the shell and powder charge in the breech of the gun. This is of brass and telescopic in action. Three hundred pounds of smokeless powder are used to fire the projectiles. One charge costs over \$200. The powder is put up in bags and stored in large, round copper cans, 3 feet high, tightly sealed and kept in the magazine holds.

New Salary Bill Takes a Million.

Official Estimate of Minimum Salary Bill' Cost Shows One-fifth the Teachers of the State Will Be Affected.

An estimate made at the Department of Public Instruction is that from half a million to one million dollars will be required annually to pay the increase granted teachers in the public schools by the Snyder bill enacted last Winter.

Reports now being received from the 2600 districts of the State form the basis of calculation in making up this estimate. The reports show the number of teachers who will be affected by the act.

The act increases the minimum salary of teachers from the present figure of \$35 a month to \$40 and \$50 a month, and at least one-fifth of the 28,250 teachers in Pennsylvania's public schools will be directly benefited. Those holding provisional certificates will hereafter receive not less than \$40 a month, under the Snyder bill, and those who hold professional, permanent or normal school certificates and have had two years' practical experience will receive not less than \$50.

The act became operative June 1 last, but the first payment of the school appropriations by the State under it cannot be made until next June. The several districts must, however, pay their teachers according to the terms of the law and wait for the State to reimburse them. The last Legislature increased the school appropriation \$2,000,000 per annum and this increase will enable most of the districts to meet the increased salaries without embarrassment.

ment, although some districts, which depend practically entirely upon the State's appropriation to run their schools may have to borrow money. Any district which does not pay the increased salary will forfeit its share of the State appropriation entirely, so the teachers are sure of the increase.

The act by the last Legislature, increasing the school appropriation to \$7,500,000 a year will not become operative until next June, and appropriations now being paid are from the total appropriation of \$5,500,000 a year.

Supervisors' Blanks. We have printed a supply of blanks for Supervisors under the new law, and will keep them in stock. They include order books, tax notices, and daily road reports. Samples sent on application. tf.

An old printer recently died at Des Moines, Iowa neglected by his relatives. After he was dead a will was discovered, bequeathing money and real estate to the amount of about \$100,000 among his brothers and sisters who had left him to die in the poor house. At once there was a great scramble and the relatives got into a quarrel among themselves over the property, and two of them engaged lawyers to break the will so that they could get more. These lawyers began to investigate affairs, and it was disclosed that there was no estate whatever. The old fellow was really the pauper he was supposed to be, and his will was just a huge joke, being his way of getting even with those who neglected him. And now maybe they ain't mad.

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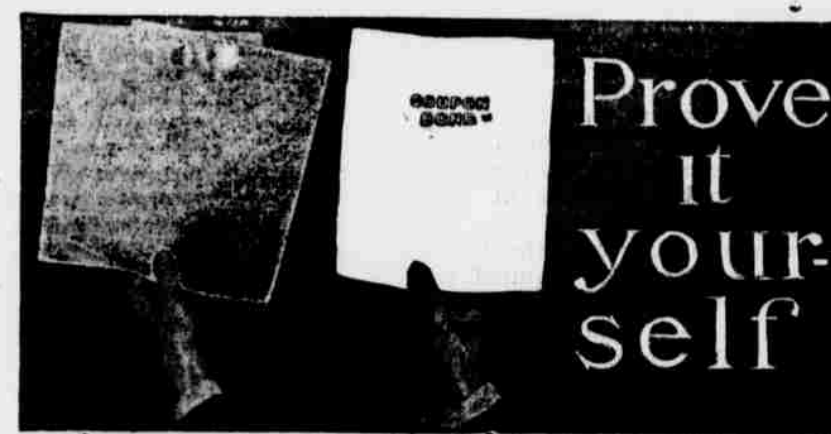
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THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12, 1907.

WASHINGTON

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, D. C. Sept. 5, 1907.

Vacation season is coming to a close as is indicated by the announcement of the President's homecoming plans. It had been thought that Washington was going to see nothing more of the Chief Magistrate till the middle of October, but this program has been changed. He is coming back to Washington before his southern trip. He will come here on Sept. 25 and be in town a few days getting up some pressing work at the Executive Office. Then he is going to start west on the 29th, arriving in Canton for the McKinley Monument ceremonies. From there he will go to Keokuk where he will meet the Inland Waterway's Commission and with them he will go down the Mississippi. This will be a long trip. He will touch at St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and Nashville. It had not been intended at first to extend the trip so far, but there were pressing invitations to take in Vicksburg and Nashville, so it was done. There will be some speeches made after leaving Canton and it will be an interesting trip for that reason if for no other. The return will be made to Washington on Oct. 8th or 9th.

The war-hungry, and there are a good many of them in every country, have been pricking up their ears and licking their lips over the report that there was immediate, or almost immediate danger of a clash with Japan. The Japs, according to report had actually taken possession of one of the Philippines and this was the beginning of a series of aggressions that was to lead to hostilities.

The possession seized was Patras Island, and as soon as the Navy Department heard of it, there was a ransacking of atlases to see just where and how much we had been despoiled. It took some time to find out, as Patras Island is not to be found except on some very large Hydrographic Office charts. It proved however to be a real island about 60 miles outside the jurisdiction of the United States and almost 200 miles from the nearest one of the Philippines. It is a little spot of sand in the track of vessels from Hongkong to Manila. It is almost a mile long, nearly half a mile wide and the top elevation is 30 feet above sea level. There is no water on it nor anything else so far as has been discovered, but it is used as a haven for Chinese fishing junks and probably Chinese Pirates also. If Japan wants it, there is no apparent reason why she should not take it. War with the Mikado's Kingdom may come some time, but Patras Island is hardly even the beginning of an excuse.

Decidedly more important than the occupation of Patras Island is the ravaging of the Pacific Coast of Alaska by the Japanese seal poachers. There are three revenue cutters on duty in the north Pacific, the Perry, the McCollough and the Manning, but all of them happen now to be in the Bering Sea, and the poachers, knowing this, are killing seals on the south coast of Alaska with impunity. They have even become so bold as to make descents on some of the unprotected coast towns, ravaging them much as the Vikings used to do the unprotected coasts of Britain. The attitude of the Japanese government is such as to encourage the poachers, and there is every prospect that there will be another clash such as resulted in five of the Japs being killed on the island of St. Paul about a year ago.

With these continual small provocations, it is little wonder that the people of the Pacific Coast are looking forward with interest and enthusiasm to the coming of the battleship squadron. Representative McCreery, who is now the ranking member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, was talking of the movement of this squadron this week. He said that he was thoroughly in favor of the cruise. It was not only that the appearance of this powerful squadron in the Pacific would do much to increase American prestige there, but the cost of the expedition would not be much greater than keeping the ships in commission on this side of the continent. The chief added expense will be for coal, but the added experience that both officers and men will get on the cruise will far outweigh the expense.

In connection with the coming cruise, one of the most remarkably baseless stories that has been set afloat recently is that crediting the

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President with having made an arrangement with Germany to protect the Atlantic Coast while the battleship squadron is away. The tale goes that the President and the Kaiser have reached an understanding whereby the German navy is to keep a fatherly eye on the unprotected Atlantic Coast while the American fleet is in the Pacific. In the first place it is entirely improbable that the Kaiser would consent to any such arrangement. In the second place, it would be a good deal like hiring a wolf to watch sheep to invite any such protection, and finally, the President would have no authority to enter into any such agreement with a foreign power without the consent of Congress, which of course never would be granted.

It may be as well for any nervous citizens to remember that there is no need to worry over the Atlantic Coast even if all the battleships and cruisers in the navy were absent or sunk. The system of coast artillery has been developed in recent years so that any American harbor would be adequately protected from invasion by a foreign fleet. Every commercial harbor on the coast too has been effectively mapped and mined, and there are enough of the old type of monitors left to make a respectable showing as harbor defenders. The monitor is an obsolete type as a sea going vessel, but in smooth water they are equal to floating forts, and could be relied on to give a very good account of themselves if they were ever called into action, which is extremely improbable.

Sheatz and the Pension Bill.

From an "Old Soldier" in Philadelphia Record.

Candidate Sheatz seems to be busy trying to square himself with the old soldiers. "I am proud of the old soldier," he exclaimed in his Williams Grove speech. "Rather than have the veterans think I opposed the Pension bill, I would forfeit every vote in the State."

If candidate Sheatz and the other leaders of the House at Harrisburg had opposed the Pension bill openly, the old soldiers would have greater respect for them. The original bill had been carefully prepared by Senator Cochran, who covered the ground admirably. It provided for honorably discharged Pennsylvanians who enlisted and served in Pennsylvania regiments and other Pennsylvania commands, and had ever since been, and would continue to be residents of the State.

During the progress of the Civil War each State was required to furnish certain quotas of men. Every enlistment counted, no matter where the man hailed from. But some States offered greater enlistment bounties than Pennsylvania. A Pennsylvanian who enlisted in another State practically removed to that State, so far as his State affiliations were concerned. The State where he enlisted received credit for him and he was a loss to Pennsylvania. Senator Cochran's bill only intended to provide for those who were true and loyal to their own State. Why should the citizens of Pennsylvania be taxed to pay a State pension to a man who had never served in a Pennsylvania command? Hence the number who could have become beneficiaries under the original bill was limited; and the appropriation named in it was deemed sufficient.

This was the bill that came down to the House with the unanimous approval of the Senate. The leaders of the House wanted no State pension law just yet. But the course of the bill must be carefully piloted. They must not queer the old soldier vote. It was left to Chairman Sheatz, of the Appropriation Committee, to make its approval impossible. Then the leaders who had the bill in tow threw the door wide open. This was taffy for the old soldier. The Pouse amendment included every Pennsylvanian who had been a soldier, irrespective of where he had served. The enlarged scope of the House bill increased the appropriation threefold, and it was practically left unprovided for by the Committee on Appropriations. This was the ax placed in the Governor's hands to kill the bill. Are we to believe that it was a surprise to Candidate Sheatz when it was vetoed?

TWO CENT RATE.

Law Declared Unconstitutional as to Pennsylvania Railroad.

Two Philadelphia Judges have declared the Dunsmore two cent railroad rate "unjust, unreasonable, and confiscatory" so far as the Pennsylvania Railroad is concerned. The decision was rendered in a suit started by that railroad in Philadelphia. It agrees that the legislature possesses the power to fix the rates to be charged by the railroads, but it excepts part of the Pennsylvania line, that part between Pittsburgh and Harrisburg, built under charter rights which permit it to charge whatever fare its officers deem reasonable.

It is set down by the court, however, that the legislature under a ruling of the Federal Supreme Court, has no right to regulate rates so that a company will not be able to earn the legal rate of interest, which is six per cent in this state.

By their own calculation the Judges decide that the Pennsylvania Railroad would not be able to earn this six per cent under the law fixing fares at two cents a mile. Therefore it is that the act in its application to this railroad is declared "unjust, unreasonable, and confiscatory."

Whether this will apply to the pending cases of the Philadelphia & Reading, the Lehigh Valley, the Northern Central, and the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington roads, cannot be known until the figures of the roads are subjected judicially to the same test as used in the case of the Pennsylvania. They all claim that they would not be able to earn the legal rate of interest. But each one must stand upon its own bottom in court.

The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Prominent Democrats Here.

Among the prominent men in town yesterday to attend the Democratic Notification Meeting were State Chairman Dimeling of Clearfield, ex-senator P. Gray Meek of Bellefonte, secretary of the State Committee; William J. Brennan of Pittsburgh, Senator J. K. P. Hall, Representatives John M. Flynn, J. I. Blakeslee, W. T. Creasy; Chas. P. Donnelly, Magistrate A. H. Ladner, John A. Thornton of Philadelphia; William E. Wallace, Matt Savage of Clearfield; Col. J. L. Spangler of Centre; James A. Sweeney of Hazleton, Geo. K. Stegmaier of Wilkes-Barre, and many others from all over the state.

Among the local Democrats present were Congressman John G. McHenry, Geo. B. Hummer, ex-sheriff John Mourey, and large delegations from Benton, Berwick, Catawissa, Danville and other points.

Hastings' Directory.

Through the courtesy of W. P. Hastings, editor and proprietor of the *Milton Evening Standard*, we are in receipt of a copy of a directory of Milton, Watstown, West Milton, New Columbia and rural routes, published by the Hastings Publishing Co. of Milton. The book is very neatly printed and bound, and a great amount of labor has been expended in compiling it. Such a book is undoubtedly a very useful publication.

THE CURB-STONE MARKET.

Danville's population is not much larger than that of Bloomsburg, yet it has a much larger curb-stone market. Last Saturday morning there were 132 stands in the line. Bloomsburg had about 30. Why is this?

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NEW COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

State Institution, Near Bellefonte, Has Two Fine Ones.

When the Pennsylvania State College opens for the fall term on September 19 the more than 1000 students that are now assured of being in attendance will be astonished at what has been done in the way of preparing to more fully teach the agricultural course than has been possible in the past with the meagre equipment at hand. The new \$150,000 dairy building has been completed, and the new \$180,000 agricultural building is so nearly completed that it will be ready for use by the time the classes have been fully organized.

The latter is built of tile, concrete and white brick, and is an imposing structure. Standing as it does on one of the highest points on the college grounds, it presents a very striking picture.

The building is considerably over 100 feet long by some 60 wide, and two stories high, with a finished basement. It will contain the departments of agronomy, agricultural chemistry, animal husbandry, horticulture, floriculture and landscape gardening. In the basement will be located the live stock judging room and a laboratory for farm machinery. The laboratories of the Institute of Animal Nutrition will also be in the basement of the building. The offices of the dean and director of the experimental station, the library and the assembly room occupy the east end of the first floor, while the balance of the building will be given over to the various laboratories for the students, as well as recitation room, etc.

Bloomsburg is specially interested in State College. Many young men from this vicinity have graduated there, and quite a number are now in attendance. Dr. J. P. Welsh, the vice-president, was for seventeen years principal of the Normal School, and H. V. White, secretary of the Board of Trustees, has been a trustee for twenty-five years. Reginald Hemingway is about to enter upon his duties as a member of the faculty, and Miss Martha Conner is assistant librarian.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE of valuable REAL ESTATE

The undersigned Administrator of the estate of Margaret M. Smith, late of the Township of Greenwood, Columbia County and State of Pennsylvania, will expose to public sale upon the premises on

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1907, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day in the village of Light Street, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain house and lot of land situate in the village of Light Street in the County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the road leading from Bloomsburg to Orangeville and an alley and lot of Jacob Eckort, thence along said alley and lot South eighty-six degrees West one hundred and forty feet to an alley and lands of Peter Shug, thence along said alley South thirteen degrees East sixty feet to a post and corner of a lot belonging to said Peter Shug, thence along said lot North eighty-six degrees East one hundred and forty feet to a post and road leading from Bloomsburg to Orangeville thence along said road North thirteen degrees West to the place of beginning, containing thirty and five-tenths perches be the same more or less, on which is erected

A DWELLING HOUSE.

Being the same property conveyed to Elmira Marr by Henry Faus and wife by deed dated the 24th day of March, A. D. 1873, and from the heirs of the said Elmira the said house and lot was conveyed to Margaret M. Smith, by deed dated July 7, 1901, and recorded in Deed Book No. 72, page 110.

Also AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON of the same day in the village of Rohrsburg, said County the following described house and lot: All that certain lot of land situate in the village of Rohrsburg being part of lot No. 4 as marked on plot or draft of said village, Greenwood Township, County of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, being six rods in front and seven rods back with an allowance of four feet on the South line designed for an alley, and fronting Market street on the East; bounded on the North by lot No. 1, formerly owned by E. G. Kicketts; on the West by land formerly owned by Frederick Rohr, and on the South by lot No. 3 formerly owned by Isaac Evans, containing 42 rods and four feet allowance, more or less. Being the same lot of land which H. R. Albertson and his wife by deed dated April 7th, A. D. 1897 conveyed to the said Margaret M. Smith, and recorded in the office for the recording of deeds for Columbia County in Deed Book No. 63, page 144, on which are erected

A DWELLING HOUSE, STABLE, AND SHOP.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

WESLEY MORRIS, Administrator.
Andrew L. Fritz, Attorney. 9-12-41

CASITORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

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